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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE FRONT PAGE

Closer to the People?

THE suggestion, revived by Premier Drew last week, that the smaller a political territory is, the "closer to the people" its government must be, is one which has been bruited around a good deal in recent years, but it is one which seems to us to need rather careful scrutiny. Mr. Drew, in his anxiety to uphold the provincial as more "accountable" than the Dominion authority, goes to the length of calling the municipality "in many respects the most efficient" government, an estimate which surely few experts would support; and as for being close to the people, the municipal government notoriously fails to awaken the slightest interest in the great majority of its citizens while they follow with the liveliest sympathy the doings of the Parliament at Ottawa.

This alleged "closeness to the people" of the provincial legislatures is advanced by Mr. Drew as a main reason why he will oppose "any attempt to centralize authority in the hands of the Dominion." What he probably has in mind is the project of having the Dominion finance, out of the national taxes, certain of the more important social services, because of the grievous disparity of taxable capacity between the richer and poorer provinces—the latter being not Quebec, which is about average, but Saskatchewan and New Brunswick. He may also have had in mind a possible demand for a Dominion right to legislate for the implementation of treaties.

He did not however mention either of these rather easily defensible kinds of centralization, preferring to make a case against two kinds which so far as we are aware have not been advocated by any responsible public man. One of these is centralization of education, than which we can imagine nothing more impossible politically, and the other is centralization of control of the tourist industry. It seems timely to remark that nobody is proposing (since the *Globe and Mail* changed its mind) to centralize the whole legislative power by abolishing the provinces, and that until that proposal is made these are about the last things anybody will want to centralize.

The Fathers of Confederation, to whom Mr. Drew claims to cling, had no such objection to the centralization of certain economic functions as he has. They accepted the principle of divided sovereignty with some reluctance because they had to provide a separate legislative power for Quebec; but it was their hope that the separate legislative power in the sphere of property and civil rights would speedily be surrendered by all the other provinces, and they provided for its being taken over in that event by the Dominion. It did not occur to them that a government was better, the fewer people it had to govern.

The war is over for us, but for millions of people in Europe and Asia, lacking food, fuel and clothing, the future looks pretty grim. This is the situation which the National Clothing Collection, October 1 - 20, is trying to meet. You can help by giving—and giving freely—of serviceable used clothing.

Points of Order

THE Government front bench at Ottawa will make a great mistake if they try to administer to Mr. Bracken the same sort of treatment as they have for some time meted out to Dr. Bruce. There has usually been a shadow of justification for them in the Toronto member's case, for he is rather given to ignoring the rules of the House, but even so we do not think that the uproar which has so often attended his attempts to speak has ever done the Government much good in public opinion.

The disorderly scene in which Mr. Bracken was eliminated from the debate on the motion to go into committee on the war appropriation on Tuesday of last week was the result of Mr. Ilsley's decision to treat as a "speech" a statement made by the Opposition leader on the previous Friday, and therefore to demand that Mr. Bracken secure unanimous consent if he wished to speak "again". The Friday statement consisted of about 150 words, explaining why the Opposition leader was giving the floor to Mr. Green at that moment, and explicitly stating the intention of speaking "for half an hour or more" later in the debate.

If Mr. Ilsley was going to claim that this explanation constituted a speech and deprived Mr. Bracken of his right to speak later, he should have raised the point at the time. By acquiescing on the Friday and objecting on the Tuesday he made the Government appear to be showing very slight courtesy to a new member who carries great responsibilities and who was in no sense trying to take an improper advantage. We hope that nothing like this will happen again. Mr. Bracken is an experienced parliamentarian and a thoroughly honest debater, and is not in the least likely to be caught in anything that can legitimately be regarded as a breach of the rules.

No Melting-Pot

CANADIANS who wish to apply the "melting-pot" doctrine in the Dominion and "assimilate" the French-Canadians to an Anglo-Canadian standard usually regard themselves as being peculiarly "British", when the fact of course is that they are being thoroughly American, and importing from the United States a concept which is historically inapplicable in any "British" North America. Col. W. W. Goforth, O.B.E., put the matter quite correctly recently, when near the top of a list of ten aspirations for a better Canada he placed this: "That all Anglo-Canadians in every province awaken to the fact that there is no moral, constitutional or historical justification in Canada for any 'melting pot' conformity, of our French-speaking minority, to the ideas and habits of the majority. We agreed long ago that Canada would be a dual cultural mosaic. We have gained and not lost by this dual culture."

It was, as Col. Goforth points out, by the traditional tolerance of British statesmanship that this dual culture was recognized and incorporated in our constitution. "The golden thread of that long line of British statesmen and soldiers has ever been their breadth and tolerance towards other races and creeds — their willingness to ensure that freedom was no narrow privilege of the few in their own islands, but the right of all mankind." It is unfortunate that this very simple and obvious point needs to be made in Canada still, and pretty constantly at that; but there are quite a few sincere friends of Canadian unity who do not mind making it on occasion, and it has seldom been made more effectively in late years than by Col. Goforth in his "New France in a British Dominion."

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Quebec's Witnesses

WE ARE glad to note that the Montreal *Star* and *Gazette*, which are not easily moved to protest by any manifestations of majority opinion in the province of Quebec, have expressed themselves with some vigor in the recent breaking-up by mob action of various meetings of the sect called Jehovah's Witnesses, notably at Chateauguay, Lachine and

(*Continued on Page Three*)

DEAR MR. EDITOR

People of the Netherlands Are Friendly Towards Our Army

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I READ with great interest the article titled "Bad Situation Between Canadians and Dutch" in your issue of September 15. After all the well-meaning platitudes we have got used to I think one must congratulate SATURDAY NIGHT on its matter-of-fact expositions of the consequences that are the inevitable results of a situation like that of the Canadian Army in present-day Holland.

I wired a long excerpt of the article to my head-office at The Hague, asking them whether they had any comment. Unfortunately their reply reached me only after delay. After pointing out what we all know, that isolated incidents occurred, such as might have happened equally well had the liberating army been British, French, or U.S., this telegram read as follows:

"Very large numbers of the Canadian officers and men have been accepted as friends of Dutch families, sharing all home comforts. Canadian authorities are having regular, friendliest discussions with Dutch authorities concerning the prevention of any difficulties troops in leave-centres could cause. Dutch most grateful for the help given by Canadian soldiers, awaiting shipping for return, in clearing German road obstacles and in harvesting. Canadian soldiers refusing payment for such help saying generally to farmers 'If you want to pay, pass it on to charity'. Canadian Army authorities are considering Dutch interests as much as possible with regard to requisitioning and derequisitioning buildings. One quarter of the Canadian-occupied buildings already have been handed back."

As Mr. Phelps's article is more critical of the Canadians than of the Dutch, I wonder whether you would feel inclined to publish the above-mentioned facts as coming from authoritative Dutch sources eager to pay due tribute to the Canadian Army.

Montreal, Que. J. J. POELHEKKE
Netherlands Govt.
Information Bureau

Stocks and Prophets

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE present rampant bullishness in the New York and Canadian stock markets provokes some comment. In the month of April, 1942, when the Dow-Jones Industrial Averages were registering their low point of 92 for the year, one of the leading New York brokerage houses in a letter to its customers had, amongst other things, this to say: "If the war is going to last two or three years longer, obviously stocks are not worth what they are selling for. If the war is going to end sometime within the next twelve months, stocks probably are cheap." The war lasted three years and the Dow-Jones Industrial Average is now around 180.

A well-established American investment counsel service, with an excellent record, sent out a bulletin in May 1942 in the U.S.A. when the market was within two or three weeks of its extreme low point of 1942. It said: "These periods of stagnation and gloom furnish the real opportunities for investment, because good and bad stocks alike are being sold indiscriminately by the general public and many real investment bargains are present. The public will want these stocks when they have advanced from 50% to 500% in price—that is during the period when surface conditions are brilliant and only a rosy future seems ahead." As a sample of one of the replies he got, this amongst other things was scribbled across the top of his bulletin, which was returned to him: "This is no time to buy stocks as you will be able to buy them much cheaper; with present conditions as they are your advice is not worth a damn; only suckers buy stocks now."

The average earnings of the stocks included in the Dow-Jones Industrial Average will be but little different for 1945 to what they were in 1942 when the market low point for the year was 92. This same group of stocks is now selling for about 180, or an advance of 100%. Is it worth noting that when the New York market made its most recent high the most active stock for the day was a stock priced at less than $1.50 per share and the Toronto market was boiling with millions of penny shares being traded daily?

Toronto, Ont. DON STAIRS

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Still Native-Born

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I HAVE read yours of September 1 on Canada's Japanese with much displeasure. It certainly will not satisfy the special tastes, to which you refer, of the people of British Columbia. You imply that the Japanese in Canada have not been treated with "anything approaching humanity and justice." You take up the position that Canadian-born Japs are nice people who should be given a nice time in Canada. This is all of a piece with the contention of a curious number of people that Orientals who happen to be born in Canada are good Canadian citizens. The answer to this may be read in the current newspapers telling the story of the Kamloops-born Japanese known as Inouye. He is described by Canadian Hong Kong prisoners as the most sadistic of all camp officials. His parents still live in Kamloops where it is reported all evidence shows he was acting as an agent for the Japanese espionage system. This wretch has been captured. He will probably be treated with much more humanity and justice than he deserves.

Victoria, B.C. MADELEINE READE

Smearing Our Citizenship

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I WRITE to thank you for your splendid editorial in the September 1 issue on the subject of Canada's treatment of that section of her citizens who happen to be of Japanese ancestry. I can endorse every sentence in that editorial although I hasten to add that I know a considerable number of British Columbia citizens who do not have the "special tastes" you mention, and who, like myself, are very deeply concerned about the way our Canadian government permits its officials to treat this particular group of loyal Canadians.

It may have been advisable at one time during the war to remove temporarily those of Japanese origin from this coast region but I have never been persuaded that the disposal of the private property of a citizen without his consent, simply because his forbears came from Japan, is an act of justice; and the fact that those charged with authority over these people have been permitted to take advantage of their unfortunate situation and put pressure upon them to induce them to sign away their citizenship, fills me with shame. If this is all it means to be a citizen of Canada, I shall find it difficult to place a very high value upon my Canadian citizenship.

I note that a suit brought against the Security Commission challenging the validity of its shameful attempts to get rid of Japanese Canadians has been dismissed on the ground that the body against which action was taken was no longer in existence. I hope it will not prove to be quite as easy as this for our government to escape responsibility for its acts; if it should so prove, I shall be gravely concerned as to which group of us may next be placed under duress at the insistence of a prejudiced and clamorous minority.

Vancouver, B.C. C. B. CROWE

Appreciation

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MAY I be permitted to commend your publication for the article of August 25 on "Church Union?" This subject is usually discussed only in church papers with circulation limited to their own constituencies. It is only through the "secular" press the public as a whole can be reached and informed.

London, Ont. (REV.) T. G. WALLACE

Staying at Home

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE enterprising Japanese are reported in the press to be already advertising for tourists, boasting that "everything is being done to give international tourists first rate hotels, meals and souvenirs."

In another column of the same paper is the U.S. State Department's "full account" of treatment of white men, which gives some interesting details.

It would appear, for instance, that the Japanese were so anxious to provide "first rate hotels, meals and souvenirs", that they "burned and shot to death 150 American war prisoners, and threw dynamite into the tunnels" to get these tourists out of Puerta Princesa, Philippine Islands. This is but one of many instances of insane cruelty.

A tourist will have to be pretty brave to venture among such well-organized savages.

Toronto, Ont. "A TIMID TOURIST."

Flag Design

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

APROPOS of the flag issue, I should like to correct a deduction made by Mr. T. S. Ewart in your September 15 issue. It is true that in heraldic design there is a "chief" or "honor" point in the division of a shield. Mr. Ewart makes the deduction that since the flags of New Zealand and Australia have the "Union device" of England, Scotland and Ireland prominently displayed these Commonwealth nations are thereby displaying their colonial status to the world at large.

Actually the language of heraldry, i.e., the blazon, should state the social and historical background of the state in bold design and brilliant colors for ease of manufacture, delineation and display. It would be eminently proper then that Canada's flag should honor the French and British founders of this dominion. Some symbolical reference to the aboriginal settlers of Canada would lend that "distinctively Canadian" touch Mr. Ewart desires so much.

HUGH A. I. VALENTINE
Montreal, Que.

Acknowledgement

The painting "Torps" by Hedley Rainnie, O.S.A., published in our issue of September 29, was used by kind permission of the owner, Mr. B. C. Braden, Toronto.

Used Clothes Will Help Solve Their Problem

They haven't much to eat and they haven't much to wear. Life in general is pretty grim for millions of people within the devastated areas of Europe and China. There are so many like these Yugoslav children, virtually naked and suffering from exposure. You can help solve this problem by contributing serviceable used clothing, shoes and blankets to the National Clothing Collection, October 1-20. We cannot manufacture these clothes for time is against us. The only solution is to give freely of the clothes we already possess. Clothing for 125 million people—including 30 million babies and children—is the crying need.

The suffering of China is beyond measure. A large proportion of the clothing collected in Canada will go to the children of this unhappy land. UNRRA has undertaken to distribute all the clothing free to the needy and destitute, without discrimination of any kind. You can make millions of other children as happy as these young lads in Czechoslovakia (below)—young lads without a decent garment to wear until the kind peoples of the Allied countries got together their spare clothing and turned it over to UNRRA. There is a National Clothing Collection Depot in your district. See that your spare apparel is delivered there.

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

St. Lambert. The *Star* says that the police "appear to have failed badly in the execution of their duty" by making no attempt to protect groups of citizens who were entirely within their rights, and adds that the mob's leaders "set a shocking example of intolerance which cannot but reflect on the people of Quebec."

This sect was banned during most of the war period, quite properly in our opinion because it was systematically and publicly opposing the recruiting of the armed forces of the nation. (Oddly enough there is reason to suppose that some at least of its present persecutors were doing the same thing.) But the ban was lifted many months ago and it is now perfectly lawful. It takes a dim view of all organized religious bodies, and ventures to express that view publicly in French. The police disapprove of such public expressions in the province of Quebec, as being calculated to provoke disorder, and find it easier to suppress the utterers of it, by arresting them for disorderly conduct, or by leaving them to the mercy of their opponents, than to suppress the real authors of the disorder. Or rather they would find it easier, if it were not that the Witnesses, almost alone among contemporary religious propagandists, have a large endowment of the true martyr spirit and refuse to vacate the field. Eventually they will either maintain their rights or bring a good deal of scandal upon the province.

Future of Alaska Highway

IN 1942 and 1943 there was much discussion, (so far as disclosures could be permitted) as to the great Alaska Highway. It was one of the tremendously costly panic ventures undertaken when it seemed possible that the all-conquering Japanese might get Alaska and menace the whole Pacific coast. The sea route to Alaska was deemed unsafe, and inland communications imperative. Therefore with unpredecented speed and at enormous cost the Alaska Highway and the Fort Norman pipeline were brought into being. So swiftly have events been moving during the past two years that these projects are now half forgotten; but at one time extravagant ideas were prevalent as to the future possibilities of the Highway especially.

The mere fact that, for military reasons pictures and facts were withheld stimulated legendary concepts. Speeches were made in Eastern cities, prophesying that at a not distant day a motorist in Toronto or Montreal would be able to drive to Moscow, via the Alaska Highway, a ferry across Behring Straits, and another great highway across Siberia; which, it was supposed, the Russians would create. Today it would appear that any Canadian who contemplated such a vacation a year or so "after the war" is doomed to disappointment.

The cost in round figures of the Highway was $115,000,000 and its length 1,522 miles. But for the most part, in the Canadian section at any rate, it was never anything more than a fairly good tote-road, over which only very heavy trucks or primitive ox-carts could travel with anything like facility. As the Irish saying goes "A mud turtle woudn't travel on that road."

What its future will be is difficult to say. Experts report that it would cost about $700 a mile per annum to keep it in good repair. Even were it a better road than it is, it could hardly become popular with tourists. The country through which it passes is monotonous and, except under heavy government subsidies, oil stations and eating places, even hot dog stands, cannot be established.

So far as the U.S. section is concerned residents of Alaska find the military route selected was not conveniently located for their requirements or designed to serve coastal activities. They favor an alternative road, which, it is claimed, could be provided by the expenditure of $20,000,000, the cost to be shared by the United States, Canada and the Government of British Columbia. British Columbia once voted $6,000,000 to provide a link with the existing Highway between Prince George and Fort St. John. Apart from costs of maintenance and absence of tourist facilities, there is another factor militating against profitable development—the probability of a great increase in aerial transport in the region.

Canadians have hardly got down to serious thought about money costs in any project that comes up; but would be wise to do so in connection with the Alaska Highway.

FOR THE PART OF DEATH

THE difference is picayune
scarcely a notch on the indicator
whether the young take up with me now
or a few years later.

We have had a million or two
of more fertile species vanish.
The cold may soon be too much for you all;
it will do no good to be clannish.

You must understand that I'm here
to emulsify the stars
and level the protons out through space.
Did you think you could lose me on Mars?

Continue to grow, if you wish,
your flaming bushes of bombs
or embrace the stone axe in your breast—
or come with paresis and psalms.

EARLE BIRNEY

OLE MAN BUSHIDO
THE BLACK DRAGON
SIMPLE JAP:
SON OF HEAVEN MUST BE REMARKABLE PERSON. HE NOT ONLY DEFEATS UNITED NATIONS FORCES BUT JAPANESE FORCES, TOO.

DAWN OF DOUBT

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Against Orientals

IT IS HIGHLY desirable that Canadians should realize that the present anti-Japanese campaign of certain elements (much too numerous to allow us any complacency) in British Columbia is not merely a campaign against a particular kind of our recent enemies. It is a campaign against all Orientals and all non-whites as such. It has been admitted to be so by B.C. members in the House of Commons. It is proven to be so by the nature of nine-tenths of the arguments used in support of it. It merely happens that it is easier at the moment to denounce the Japanese and to ignore the Chinese, the East Indians, the Negroes and the other races against whom prejudice exists but is not at the moment so keen.

The Vancouver *Province* contained last week a letter from a reader describing how he had seen in Vernon, B.C.—one of the loveliest and in other respects most civilized of Canada's smaller cities—a Chinese in the uniform of the Canadian forces refused admission to a movie theatre. This, and some of the recent speeches at Ottawa, are the kind of thing which, far more than any squabbles about spheres of influence in the Balkans, makes us doubt whether the world can escape an atomic-bomb war—and whether Canada will make a very creditable showing in it.

Flag and Citizen

WE TRUST that it will be possible for parliamentary discussion of the closely related subjects of the Canadian flag and Canadian citizenship to be carried on without too many cries of treason on the one hand and ultra-imperialism on the other. The Letters to the Editor columns in the daily press are already being filled with denunciations of the "Shoot if you will this old grey head" order directed against everybody who thinks that it is slightly presumptuous of Canada to insist on proprietary rights in the flag of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland while allowing the government of that Kingdom no word to say in the affairs of the Dominion. But we may hope that our representatives in Parliament will be able to deal with this matter on a higher level of intelligence.

There is an equal degree of presumptuousness in the present position of Canada regarding citizenship which we pretend to treat as an Empire matter while already granting no recognition whatever to Empire citizenship except when it suits us to do so. We do not admit Empire citizens freely to our territory, we do claim and exercise the right to debar and deport them precisely as if they were aliens, and we have no intention whatever of changing any of these policies. It would be far better to admit frankly that we have a Canadian citizenship, which is not the citizenship of the British Empire or of the United Kingdom, that we admit to this citizenship those whom we wish to and exclude all those whom we don't, and that we regard the whole question as our business and our business alone. We should then, it may be hoped, begin to attach some importance to this Canadian citizenship, and to desire to have it respected, not only by other nations, but by our own lesser authorities.

Quebec Social Credit

THERE does not seem to be very much in common between the Quebec and Alberta wings of the Social Credit party, but one very important link does exist in the shape of anti-semitism. The party organ in Quebec, *Vers Demain*, reprints with enthusiasm an anecdote from the *Social Crediter* according to which a refugee Jew from Germany in 1938 expressed pleasure at the prospect of a great war because "How else shall we be able to get back our properties?"

And so, comments *Vers Demain*, the war took place; and "For whose benefit? To succour whom? To avenge whom? Ask the refugee we have just quoted. It would be hard to say what this war has given to England, or to France, or to Canada, or to any of the democracies which have been engaged in this crusade for nearly six years."

Social Credit might go far in Quebec with that sort of thing, if it were not that both Mr. Duplessis and the Bloc Populaire do it even better. The Quebec wing also advocates some policies which we have not seen urged by any of the Alberta members of Parliament, among them "immediate demobilization of the soldiers in the military camps," which means the N.R.M.A., "general and unconditional amnesty for deserters," and "repeal of the conscription law." The Alberta members must be rather thankful that no S.C. candidate was elected in Quebec to sit with them at Ottawa.

The Passing Show

HEADLINE in a financial paper:
WHAT CAN BE SAID FOR
OUR PRESENT INCOME TAX?
Not here, if you please!

•

A loquacious prisoner appeared before a Montreal court recently and continued to talk throughout the proceedings. The judge was patient and gave him plenty of time.

•

The Council of British Archaeology announces the finding on a German bomb site in London of an ancient mortarium used by the Romans for grinding vegetables. It looks as if they had trouble with their spinach, too.

•

A Los Angeles columnist writes: "That Hollywood is making a name in the world of fashion is revealed by the facts and figures." But who knows anything about the facts?

•

TURNCOAT

The other day we changed our mind
On one big question of debate.
Now all our friends are most unkind
Calling us wilful, dumb or blind,
A mental featherweight.

Oh, were we bought by wicked men,
(They ask) with dark, indignant frown,
Oh, who defiled our fluent pen?
No one (we say) so come again
And try to get us down.

How sweet it is to have the nerve
To change a lifelong point of view,
Careless of slurs we don't deserve.
It gives our life a kind of verve
That is enjoyed by few.

J. E. M.

•

Rev. E. G. Hansell, S. C. member for McLeod, has urged the Prime Minister to install loud speakers in the House. These must be in addition to those who went through the formality of being elected.

•

Hollywood is said to have offered Hirohito fabulous sums to play the role of the Mikado in the Gilbert and Sullivan opera now being planned. It has not been stated if the offer will hold good should he flop during the present rehearsals.

•

"MacARTHUR FREEZES JAP BANKS
AND OUSTS OFFICIALS"

Headline in a New York paper.

And they didn't even get time to cut any ice before quitting, either.

•

A Regina report states that meat-hungry citizens are splitting tokens in two to augment their rations. We should like to know the recipe as those we have tried gave us the blues.

•

DOE YE NEXTE THYNGE

While Molotov's mild grin shows
And Bevin's words are rash
And Byrne remarks "I doubt it,"
I can't do much about it,
And so I clean the windows
And paint the double-sash.

J. E. M.

•

"If you miss this book," writes an enthusiastic reviewer, "you deserve a good head-cold." Nonsense! Anybody can get a head-cold, but nobody can deserve it.

•

A Canadian air official prophesies that to popularize flying, the rates will be anything from 3 cents a mile upwards. We suspect that any other direction would be unpopular.

•

An article in a London medical journal stating that more and more Britishers are being afflicted by color blindness is supported by a report from old country booksellers that nearly three million copies of "Forever Amber" have been sold.

•

Pittsburgh's water works is competing with liquor advertising by giving publicity to the slogan "SIX GLASSES OF WATER A DAY KEEPS THE DOCTOR AWAY." What to do with the water when you get it is not explained.

•

Judging by the reports that filtered out of the meeting of Foreign Ministers, the diplomatic ideal of open covenants openly arrived at is not quite as simple as Open breech-blocks—Close—Fire.

•

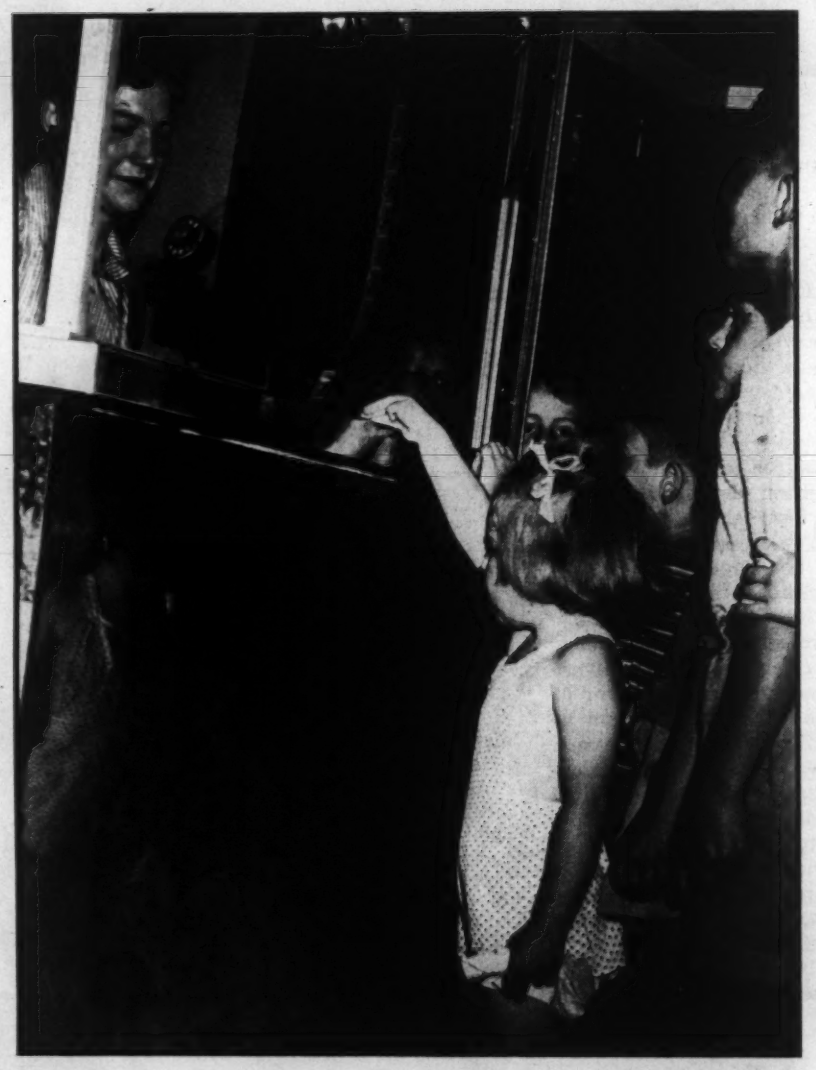
A rural postman in Ontario, according to a recent newspaper item found a live skunk in a mail box. From further evidence it appears that the beast was quite enthusiastic about express delivery.

Children's Movie Clubs Make Debut in Canada

Youngsters find the idea of movie clubs of their own very attractive.

Saturday morning is the time for their "meetings" and the children turn out in great numbers. One Toronto club has 1200 members, age 6 to 14.

Talking things over with the "committee," the manager soon discovers that children have decided tastes in movie fare.



At the box office, club members pay the usual rates of admission, but they see a varied program, specially selected for a juvenile audience.

PARENTS who have long been dissatisfied with the mental fare offered their children at the local picture palace may now take heart. Movie clubs made their bow in Canada a few months ago and have proved successful in a number of cities. From Moncton, New Brunswick to Vancouver, British Columbia, further developments are planned for this autumn. Soon as materials are available, more theatres will be built with definite plans for young people's movies.

Movie Clubs for Young Canadians made their debut in May of this year, in the Colony Theatre on the outskirts of Toronto. Though begun at an inauspicious time of year, the club has grown week by week until now it includes some 1200 members, 6-14 years of age. The members attend "meetings" as the matinees are called, each Saturday morning. "The Club helps considerably to maintain an even attendance, and to provide a framework inside which charitable, competitive and sporting activities can be organized."

Membership in a movie club costs nothing, but carries some prestige, and a definite bond with other youngsters. In the community singing, (always concluded with "God Save the King") in repeating the Club pledge, there is developed a strong club spirit, a forerunner of a community responsibility. "I promise to tell the truth, to help others, to obey my parents, and I shall try to make this great country a better place in which to live," declare the solemn young voices in unison.

The program of selected shorts, educational features, comedies and cartoons, is sometimes supplemented by a suitable full-length feature. Interspersed may be a suggestion about attending Sunday School, a brief hygienic reminder, or safety rules. Committee members, chosen from the children's club, don responsibility along with their blue-and-white armbands. Their comments on the program are heard with sincere interest, and have a share in shaping the club movie program, while they themselves learn something of the democratic way of doing things.

By Lyn Harrington

MOVIE Clubs for Young Canadians are founded on those for British children. Mr. J. Arthur Rank, leading personality in the British film industry, sponsored the formation of children's movie clubs in the Odeon circuit. The main difficulty he encountered was the shortage of films of suitable caliber for juvenile audiences. In spite of the war, he produced a number of motion pictures especially for children, which were well-received. He determined to promote the idea of similar clubs in the Odeon chain of theatres in Canada.

Movies have become a definite part of our daily life, both in education and recreation. Their use is increasing steadily, as a means of supplementing inadequate teaching facilities. Museums, clubs and universities use films as a means of getting information across quickly and accurately. Rural film circuits now bring movies to farm children. Motion picture production has gone ahead successfully in Canada in the field of documentary and educational films, but few of them are of strictly entertainment value.

Children's standards are not adult standards. To date they have sat restlessly through films that were made for adult audiences, often bored but unwilling to leave. (Remember how they yawned or yelled while you drizzled through Mrs. Miniver?) Even movies taken from children's classics, such as Tom Sawyer, Robin Hood and the Arabian Nights, were filmed with an eye on the adult box office. It was taken for granted that it wasn't commercially worthwhile to produce movies for children.

Youngsters have not been altogether without movies of their own. These have done yeoman service in their time, but the demand has been far in excess of the supply. The noxious effect of the movies has been blamed for much of our juvenile delinquency. While that is a disputed point, there is now a move toward making pictures for young people, avoiding gore and violence as well as a viewpoint too sophisticated.

A studio has been secured near Toronto for the production of movies for Canadian youth. The movies will be distributed through the regular channels for showing in regular theatres, preferably to child audiences. Work has already begun on the building, and production will commence next year.

Movie clubs have the blessing of teachers, parents and social service workers. For many a year they have felt that children would be benefitted by, and enjoy more, a better selection of films. Even a form of rating, such as is used in the British film industry, would be a step forward. Movie Clubs are prepared to play the role of public servant in this respect, and it may even be to the advantage of the box office in time.

Photography by Richard Harrington

Community singing and repeating the club pledge helps develop the club spirit. The committee, chosen from the club, go on stage during intermission to lead in these activities.

New members join the club every week. Membership costs nothing but carries some prestige and a definite bond with other youngsters who wear the blue and white armband.

Tibet—Land of Contrasts, Ancient and Modern

This toylike narrow-gauge train carried the travellers the last forty miles into the foothills of the Himalayas.

Even Tibetans celebrated the victorious end of the war in the West. Gowned in red and yellow robes and wearing Roman style helmets of gold, this Lama band from the Maharaja of Sikkim's own monastery played at the V-E Day ceremonies.

By Flt. Lt. E. M. McVeity

OVER snowswept mountain passes at heights greater than they have ever flown, three Canadians and an American in the R.C.A.F. recently trekked on foot into the isolated land of Tibet. The quartet comprised, F/L J. R. Biggar, of Winnipeg, Man., F/L Edmund W. Whiting, Ann Arbor, Mich., and whose father is U.S. Consul in Palestine; F/L J. H. March, Dunnville, Ont., and F/L E. M. McVeity, Toronto and Ottawa. The quartet were members of a party of nine, the remainder being personnel from R.A.F. India based units, all of whom were spending their leave in this strenuous fashion.

After leaving the end of steel, the party set out from the alpine town of Kalinpong, 4100 feet above sea level, with 23 coolies carrying food supplies and bedrolls. From the diary kept by F/L E. M. McVeity on the trip some of the highlights of their experiences have been culled:

"Kalinpong, an alpine town, could well be in Switzerland. The houses cling to the hillsides while clouds roll down and up the valleys blanketing the view. Flowers are everywhere, blues seem to predominate. Large butterflies, dark hued and light, with blue markings flutter through the air. The atmosphere is cool and tonic.

"Here in the market we encountered our first Tibetans. Tall, brawny, Mongolian featured, some were just a little wild looking with their long hair braided into a pig-tail and wound around their heads. They wore dark cloaks, caught up at the waist to hang like a kilt. In the heavy folds the handles of long silver metal swords and knives poke out.

"Around their necks hang heavy agate and jade necklaces attached to large star shaped pendants of silver and turquoise. In these hollow dazzling amulets we were informed the Tibetans kept "God". A convenient device for those who travel over long and dangerous mountain passes..."

"The road leading out of Pedong to the narrow frontier bridge into Sikkim is a veritable corkscrew. It is cobble-stoned and lined with overhanging trees. Up these circular stairs toiled a steady stream of mule teams. The clatter produced by steel shod hoofs and clanging bells provided a suitable background for the operatic efforts of the muleteers. While the words of their songs were unintelligible to us, there was no mistaking they possessed lung capacity. Their greetings were jovial and high spirited. They shouted "salaam" with gusto and one muleteer confounded everyone with a 'Hello Joe!'"

AFTER seven days, allowing one day for rest, the party trekked over Nathu pass in a blizzard at a height of 14,400 feet. Their route was along the Tibetan caravan trade route from Lhasa to Kalinpong. On return they negotiated the more precipitous Julep pass at 14,390 in the face of a gale of snow and from then on dropped in elevation through valleys flushed with rhododendrons of many hues. In the Sikkim hills whose roads are paved with white mica and gleam like old silver in the sunlight, they visited one of the outstanding nurseries in the world, where more than 400 varieties of orchids alone, are cultivated.

On their rest day at Gangtok, capital of Sikkim, they were the guests of the Maharaja and his family at the ceremonies and a dinner "marking the victorious close of the War in the West". The show was stolen by the Lama band from the Maharaja's own monastery, situated within the palace grounds. The Lamas were gowned in their red and yellow robes. Some of them wore Roman style helmets of gold and others of orange-red. Several blew upon silver telescopic horns twelve feet long. There were drummers of small and large drums, blowers of conch-shell horns and strikers of cymbals. The music was weird and wonderful.

This ancient ceremonial music was in striking contrast to the entertainment offered the guests at the "VE" Day dinner in the Maharaja's palace. Their host was dressed in a robe of gold brocade, while the three princesses wore the colorful costumes of Tibet—sweeping dresses of colored brocades, caught tight at the waist, and voluminous sleeves.

"Following coffee and liqueurs the rugs in the drawing room were rolled up. The Heir Presumptive, a radio fan with both knowledge and skill, rigged up an amplifier to a portable phonograph and hosts and guests danced to the music of comparatively recent American and English dance records. The princesses danced with practically all of the guests and the Maharaja was persuaded to join in a carioca which wound in and out of the rooms of the palace. By midnight, and after the brass band had played, "We won't get home till morning", three times in succession, the dinner dance came to an end."

Other highlights of the 152 mile trek, covered in 11 days, included visits to hill-top Buddhist monasteries where the Lamas showed them the rare and costly temple vestments and images and the grotesque masks used in the devil and war dances.

Set on a knoll on the slope of a mountain was this Buddhist monastery—with temple and dwellings grouped around a stone courtyard.

Looking down upon the opaque waters of the Sharab-Thang, a lake, thousands of feet above sea level, in wild granite-bound country.

A Tibetan family. Whatever their rank, all women wear the Tibetan apron of knee-length, with brightly striped horizontal bars. Tibetans are swarthy and look not unlike South American Indians.

In a Buddhist temple were kept these carved and grotesque wooden masks used in the devil dances, performed by the Lamas, usually in September.

Newly-Poor Britain Is Looking Herself Over

By GEORGE MALCOLM THOMSON

It will not be easy for Britain to adjust herself to her new status as a world debtor. While she can count upon a widespread sympathy and goodwill, the fact remains that, to survive, she must be able to take her part as an efficient element in the world competitive economy, supplying goods of the right quality at the right price where they are wanted. If she cannot fulfil this condition, the world will learn to get along without her, says this British writer.

London.

AS LOW has pointed out in a brilliant cartoon, the British political arena is today largely occupied by defeated Samurai, who disembowel themselves.

The Tories may have little to live on, but they have much to live for; in particular, the prospect of Labor's accumulating anxieties.

Common Wealth's soul may be dead, but its body goes stumbling on. The Communists, unlike the Comintern, have so far received no instructions to bring their life to an abrupt conclusion.

As for the Liberals, they are conscious of a blameless past and a present full of mental vigour. It is a truism of the time to say that upon the triumph of Liberal ideas depends the reconciliation of freedom, happiness and human welfare in a synthesis too graceful to be called a compromise. The future is, if anywhere, with Liberalism, even if the present is not with the Liberals.

Echoing St. Augustine's appeal, uttered in the days before he had earned his sainthood, "'Make me chaste, O Lord, but not yet," the electorate have praised Liberalism with their lips and damned the Liberals with their ballots.

Some detested the past of the Conservative Party, and voted for it. Others, more numerous, distrusted the future of the Labor Party, and voted for it. The electors spanked the Tories, wept over the Liberals, and, with grim insistence, invested Labor with the leaden robes of office.

Labor was like a man who has ordered a domino for a fancy dress ball and finds, too late, that the costumier has delivered a full suit of armour. It is ill-advised for dancing, but there is nothing to do but put it on.

These were the superficial changes. What of the underlying realities? Every speech by Mr. Attlee, every sermon by Sir Stafford Cripps, denotes how little the facts have changed.

Poor, But Still Honest

We are poor. We are honest. We are at least liable to be the victims of a rich man's whim. Like Rabelais, we possess nothing; we owe much; the rest we have given to the poor.

So were we before the election. So are we now. It was something of which we heard little during the political struggle, which indeed appeared to be fought over the choice of our guide to a better land in which the worst problem before us would be how best to distribute an embarrassing superfluity of good things. But it is something of which we hear a great deal now.

The Socialists hardly let a day pass without delivering some cogent footnote to their own election speeches.

Let it not be thought that I write in disparagement of this change of tune. Nothing would be so stupid as that. If the election was an all-party conspiracy of silence about Britain's basic problems, it is all the more praiseworthy of the victors to break the silence at an early moment. And President Truman made a fine opening for the New Sincerity.

His termination of Lend-Lease rang down the curtain on Cinderella at the deplorable moment when the coach and horses had been turned into pumpkin and mice.

It is stupid and ill-mannered, however, to complain that so pretty a play should break off at so dismal a point. For, after all, the British Cinderella was at the ball only by courtesy of the good fairy of Congress. Although beautiful, she *is* a kitchen girl. And the prince has not yet arrived to fit on the glass slipper.

Cinderella has sold the best of her foreign assets, incurred huge new obligations (euphemistically called the Sterling Balances), allowed her industrial equipment to fall into disrepair, lost a great portion of her merchant fleet, and still has a great proportion of her young man-power scattered about the world, uniformed but unproductive.

If the position is not so grave as at first it appears to be, this is because, after all, we are not alone in our embarrassment. Cinderella has companions at her kitchen fireside.

A Common Interest

Our creditors of the Sterling Area have a clear interest in not bringing us and their own prospects of ultimate repayment down in a common ruin. The United States can hardly be indifferent to the fate of her best pre-war market. There is also something called World Trade.

World Trade without Britain would be no more than a shadow of itself. Forty-five millions of us, in this busy, crowded island, poor in raw materials but rich in certain other things, accounted for one-seventh of international trade in 1938. And we did so because we were crowded, busy, rich in raw materials and rich in these other ways.

We were the king and the kingpin of the world trading structure. And if we have lost our crown with our money is there anyone who can wear it in our stead?

Not surely the United States which has the power to export but not the need to import, which has the money to lend but not the capacity to accept interest payments in goods.

Neither ill will nor high tariffs are the impediment to the United States becoming the Britain of a new world trading system. The grand barrier is the fact that the United States has a continental and not an island economy.

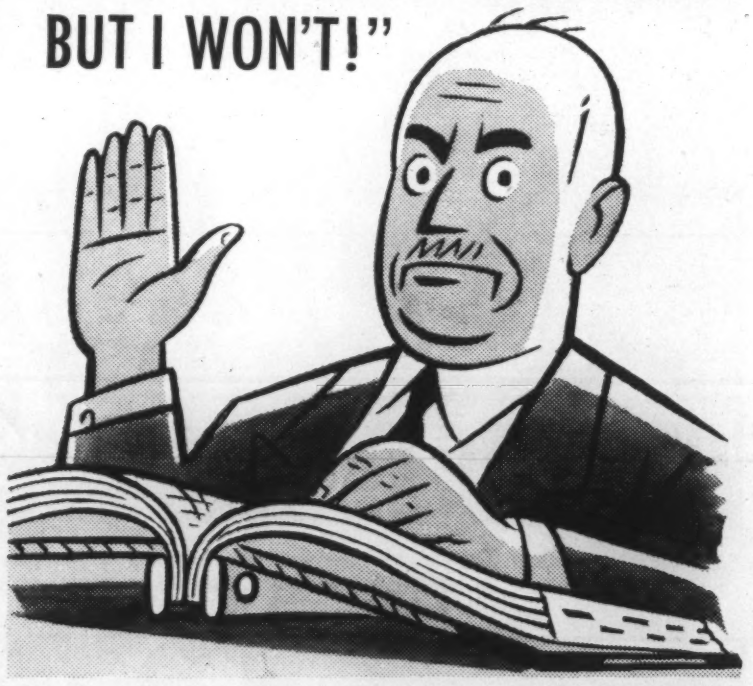
Either Britain will resume her old place (with the adjustments made necessary by her new status as a debtor), or the whole trade fabric will be revolutionized, to the inconvenience of all concerned.

We can therefore, draw upon a widespread fund of good will (namely, recognition of common interest) when we seek to re-establish our trade. But what we cannot do is to assume that the fund has no limit.

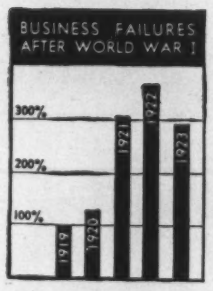
The patience of even the best of our friends can be tried too high. And what that means, in the final analyses, is that we must be able to take our part as an efficient element in the competitive economy of the world, supplying where they are wanted, goods of the right quality at the right price.

If we cannot fulfil this condition —and we alone can fulfil it — the world will learn to get along without us. Cinderella's companions will drift away from the fireside. And the prince with the glass slipper will not come.

"Credit Loss History May Repeat BUT I WON'T!"



AFTER WORLD WAR ONE credit losses climbed quickly. In just three years . . . as the accompanying chart shows . . . the number of Canadian commercial and industrial failures jumped to 389% of the 1919 total; current liabilities involved soared to 380%. Over the same period, failures and liabilities in the United States rose 367% and 551% respectively.



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The Army's Discharge Policy is Equitable

By STEWART C. EASTON

The opinion seems to be widely held that there is some unfairness to long-service men in the Army's policy on discharges. Mr. Easton, himself recently discharged, here gives a factual outline of the policy in force and claims that it was well conceived and is being carried out as effectively as conditions permit.

THE Government, in view of its earlier unpopular policy on conscription, must naturally expect criticism in its policy of discharge priorities. Whatever may have been its deficiencies in the reinforcement situation, the policy on discharges seems to have been well conceived in the first place, and on the whole it is being carried out intelligently.

It is impossible to bring the men home from overseas in strict priority. But when they do arrive in Canada they are at once placed in the discharge stream after disembarkation leave if their priority score warrants it. The only delay is in cases where their documents do not arrive, or are incomplete. A man cannot be discharged if his documents are not in order. These cases, however, are rare.

Before Japan surrendered, men who had volunteered for the Pacific were given special priority on their return from overseas. Some of these men who would not otherwise have been repatriated till later are now in Canada. But even they cannot be placed in the discharge stream until their priority permits.

The decision to be taken by the Government at the close of the Pacific War was this: how can a proper balance be drawn between the individual needs of the soldier and the collective needs of industry?

Excellent Compromise

It seems to me that they have made an excellent compromise which is reasonably fair to both, and at the same time taken into consideration the pockets of the taxpayer.

Every soldier is allotted a certain number of points. Two points are counted for each 30 days or part of 30 days spent in the service in Canada, 3 points for service overseas. Twenty per cent is added when the soldier is married.

It should be understood that the points system only applies to men who are discharged "on demobilization". There are, and always have been, other reasons for discharge. Men are discharged continually on medical grounds; it has been ruled that anyone who was wounded in the present war, or is a released prisoner of war, is eligible. Anyone who fought also in the last war and anyone below the age of 19, may be discharged. The latter provision works no hardship on anyone, for these young men need not have enlisted in the first place.

"Compassionate" reasons have always been considered grounds for discharge, but at some periods in the war they have been very difficult to obtain and at others comparatively easy. For a time after the close of the war they were easy. Now that the leave-without-pay policy has been introduced, of which more later, it is again more difficult. The soldier has definitely to prove by documentary evidence that his continued presence in the Army works hardship on his dependents, and that a leave would not meet his needs, before he can now be discharged on compassionate grounds. The one exception to this is for men who can show a certificate of acceptance from a recognized university. This reason comes under the general heading of "Compassionate Grounds". It is clear that since these men will not be in the market for jobs until they have finished their university careers they will not compete with men back from overseas. Moreover they cannot be given only a leave since they have to use their Re-Establishment Credit to pay for fees and subsistence while at the university, and this credit is not available until after discharge.

Points for Discharge

When I was discharged myself on September 20 the required number of points for discharge "on demobilization" was 130. Anyone who wants discharge who has this number of points is entitled to it. Anyone who has 105 points or over who is returning to the same job he held in peacetime is also discharged. Anyone who has fewer than this, who is also returning to the same job, may be given an extended leave, unless he is a clerk. If he is a clerk he has to have no fewer than 160 points if he is to be discharged "on demobilization". The same provision applied to cooks until early September, when the ban was lifted.

It is this provision for leaves that has given rise to the greatest misconception. Complaints have been made that all the best jobs are being taken by men with low priority scores, to the detriment of those who have served longer. There are only two exceptions to the rule that a man must have been previously employed in the same job before enlisting, if he is to get his leave. One is if the man is going to work on a farm, in which case his leave will only last while he is working on that farm. The other is for men who are to fill key positions in industry. The Selective Service and the Department of National Defence have to approve such applications.

Job Is Kept Open

It is not generally realized that an employer, by law, has to keep a position in his firm open for every employee who held such a position before enlistment. This man has a priority on this particular job if he wants to return to it. The priority remains whether he is discharged now or next year. The overseas man, however long his service, could not take this position if the employee wanted it. This means that no hardship whatever is worked on the long service man whether he gets a leave or discharge or not. On the contrary the employer now knows where he stands. If his ex-employee does not want to return to his employ when the chance is given him, he is now released from his agreement, and the job can be thrown open to others. As it happens, only quite a low percentage of soldiers do want to return to their former employment. They have learned new trades in the Army, and most of them seem to want a change. All leaves of more than a few days are given without pay and allowances, so that the taxpayer is relieved of the necessity of paying for a huge body of idle men awaiting discharge. They now return for discharge when the required score is lowered to their level.

It is complained that soldiers with low priority score are out looking for jobs, and taking them when offered. It did happen that a few commanding or junior officers misread the instructions when they first came out. They were soon enlightened; and any men out on leave to new jobs were summarily recalled. Now documentary evidence has to be produced stating the period the man worked for his employer before enlistment, that he is willing now to rehire him, and that the job was held open for him while he was in the service. This evidence is carefully scrutinized and checked, if any doubt exists.

No system can be absolutely fair to everyone. But the soldier still overseas, and his relatives in this country, need not be afraid that low priority men are taking all the jobs. All those who want different ones from those they held in peacetime will have to wait, whereas when *he* comes back he will be discharged at once and can take the pick of anything that may be available.

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THE OTTAWA LETTER

Canada's New Information Board Will Prove Itself by Policies

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

THE problem of what to do with the Wartime Information Board was met the other day in a solution which appears to meet most of the criticism voiced against the perpetuation in peacetime of a government propaganda bureau which might lend itself to party use. Even at that, the new Canadian Information Service will be viewed with suspicion in some quarters, and it will have to vindicate itself by its policies and achievements.

For those who did not make a note of the details, it may be as well to indicate briefly just what the Government did. By an order-in-council dated September 28, the Government wound up the Wartime Information Board, and established in its place the Canadian Information Service, which, in the words of the order-in-council, "shall provide means and facilities for distributing abroad information concerning Canada and for coordinating and assisting the public information services of the Government."

The new Service inherited the staff of Wartime Information Board, its unexpended appropriation, and it was expressly instructed to "provide for the orderly winding up" of its affairs.

Committee of Direction

The bureau will work under the direction of an interdepartmental committee, of which the chairman will be Arnold Heeney, deputy head of the Department of the Privy Council. The other members will be Norman Robertson of External Affairs, Max Mackenzie of Trade and Commerce, Dr. Augustin Frigon of the C. B. C., the Government Film Commissioner (the post is vacant at the moment as a result of John Grierson's resignation) and Geoffrey Andrew, the new director of the Service, who serves on the board *ex officio*. It reports to the Cabinet through Hon. Brooke Claxton, not in his capacity of Minister of Health and Welfare but because he happens to be the Cabinet Minister most interested in the work of the bureau.

It is clearly intended that the principal function of the bureau will be external. Broadly speaking its job will be to satisfy curiosity about Canada in other parts of the world, promote understanding of Canadian policies by interpretation and exposition of them, and by attempting to correct misconceptions as they appear, to facilitate cooperation of Canada in international organizations, and to assist wherever it can in Canada's cultural relations with its neighbors.

It will inherit certain machinery from W. I. B., notably five offices, located at New York, Washington, London, Paris and Canberra. It takes over also a Latin-America Service which has been operated so far from Ottawa. There are recommendations or suggestions that additional offices be opened in such places as Chungking, Moscow and Brussels.

Funds available for the current year will be, in round terms, $800,000, which will include a hangover of some domestic work undertaken on behalf of other departments, and the annual appropriation thereafter is expected to be between $500,000 and $750,000. It has been noted that the new Service was created under the authority of the War Measures Act, which will expire in due course, but this may be an interim arrangement until such time as a bill can be introduced into Parliament. There would not appear to be any constitutional reason why emergency legislation should be relied upon for a function which appears clearly within the authority of the Dominion Government.

In seeking to make Canada better and more accurately known in other parts of the world, the new Information Service will be working in the same broad field as the Film Board, the short-wave station of C. B. C. and the rejuvenated publicity branch of the Trade and Commerce department under Bert Butler. Liaison with these three is provided within the supervisory committee, and it is said that the work to be done is so extensive that there should be no danger of over-lapping.

Measure of Freedom

At one time it seemed possible that the successor to W. I. B. would be a publicity section of the Department of External Affairs. This would have been a much less satisfactory solution. At least in theory the new Service does enjoy some measure of freedom from direct departmental influence, and it will be something different from being merely a mouthpiece for Canada's external policy.

On the other hand there is no use pretending that a government information service — especially if it takes a large and energetic view of its duties and responsibilities — can avoid the dissemination of official propaganda which in some measure at least becomes party propaganda. Naturally Canada's accomplishments will be set forth to the world in favorable light whenever that seems possible, and inherent in all such presentations is the subtle if unvoiced notion that any country which succeeds in achieving in this and that must have in power a reasonably able party.

This is probably inescapable, and the only way to stop it entirely is not to have an external publicity bureau at all. But a careful examination of the consequences of vacating this important field in these days when all the nations are having to work together in intimate relationship would almost certainly lead one to conclude that at the worst such a bureau is a necessary evil. Certainly Canada would be almost alone among the more important countries of the world in not spending a few hundred thousand dollars for such purposes. It is all very well to say that the task can properly be left to our news agencies, to correspondents from foreign news agencies and periodicals, or to private enterprise. To judge from the service rendered by U. S., British, Australian and other governmental services in Canada, there is a broad field of information which these private agencies are never likely to develop.

The new service begins with the advantage of having a thoughtful, competent educator and student of Canadian affairs as director. Like all other government activities, it will have to justify the annual expenditures, which, if it does succeed in making Canada favorably known in the rest of the world, are modest enough.

W.I.B. Achievements?

There is never likely to be common agreement about the achievements of the Wartime Information Board. In the main it did succeed in staying free from ministerial intervention and any crudely party propaganda. Of course it could not possibly create an adequate glow of pride in Canada's war effort either at home or abroad without by inference patting the Mackenzie King administration on the back. With the best will in the world, those who pulled together the story of Canada's wartime achievements, and presented them, often with such clarity and force, were doing a political job of sorts for the Liberal party. How could it be otherwise?

And it is quite proper that a domestic bureau of that sort be ended as soon as the war was over. There is nothing inherently wrong about awakening Canada from a prevalent sense of national inferiority which has been all too noticeable in the past. But there are other agencies in peacetime by which it can be done, without a charge of using taxpayers' money to praise a political party.

In these days of complex and crowded events it is a tempting bait to a busy correspondent to have a government bureau which will dig up for him all the data he needs, but in the long run it will pay the press of the country to get along without too much help of this kind. It is hardly in accordance with human nature to be always biting the hand that is feeding you, aside from the practical consequences. There will undoubtedly be pressure brought to bear on the Government to keep certain domestic information services operating in peacetime as in war, but in the interests of a free press this should be stoutly resisted. Any live correspondent who wants information can usually get it from the branch concerned, without the necessity of having staffs engaged in serving it up to the reporter on a gilt platter, duly garnished with insidious fragments of government propaganda.

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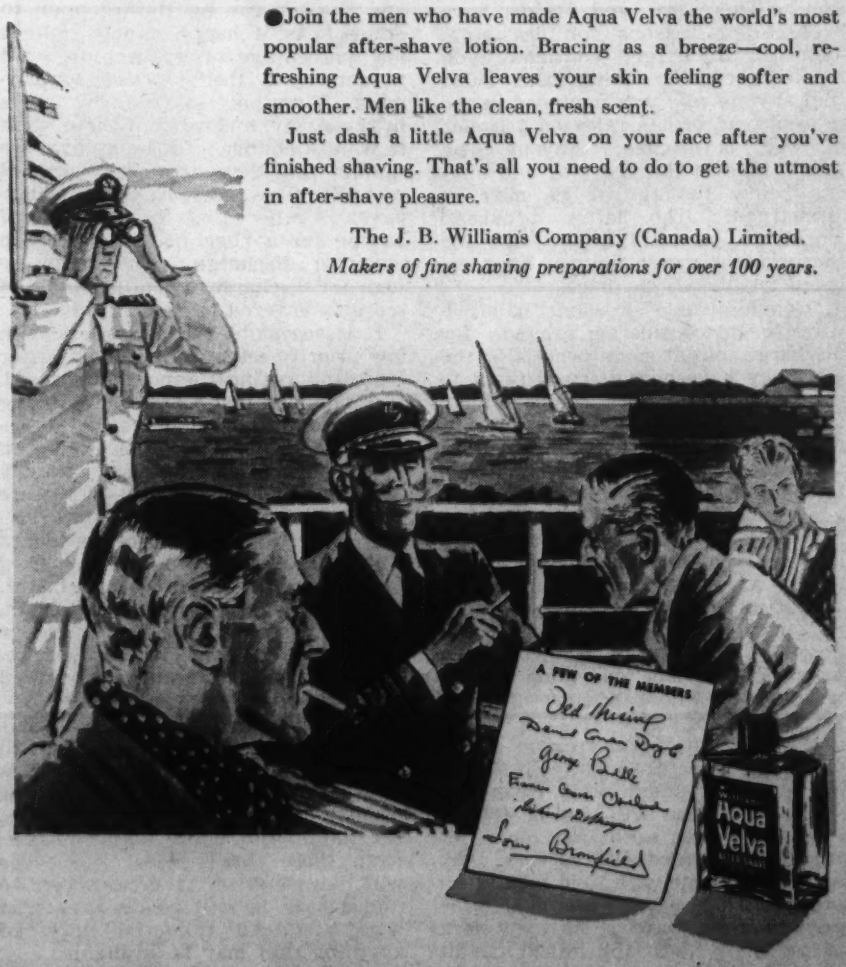

They Want to Bring Leipzig to London

By DONALD STOKES

The halls of the once famous Leipzig Fair are in ruins. British businessmen are planning the rebuilding of their London offices and, at the same time, consider it would be an excellent opportunity to incorporate the ideas of the Leipzig Fair, so that a Spring and Autumn exhibition could be held in London, bringing millions of pounds a year to British industries, hotels and travel trade.

It is interesting to note that plans for a giant American trade fair on the Leipzig pattern are far advanced. It is to be located on Ninth Avenue, New York City.

THISTLES and ragwort spread over acres which used to be the heart of the City of London. Companies which made Britain a great commercial power are busy with plans to rebuild their offices there.

Several men who control these enterprises have a vision of rebuilding London in a way which will make it gain even more than its ancient glory.

They have laid before their Government a plan of bringing Leipzig to London. They want to transfer to the City the famous Samples Fair which brought millions of pounds' worth of business to Germany every year before the war.

The *Leipziger Muster Messe* drew 750,000 visitors a year to Germany, all anxious to spend money.

To-day, the acres of halls and office buildings which housed the Leipzig Fair have collapsed into rubble and decay, the aftermath of saturation raids by the Anglo-American air forces. The once great city is now occupied by the Red Army.

This is London's great chance, say the British business men, who have put forward their plan to the Department of Overseas Trade and other Government Ministries. The City must be rebuilt anyway; only a negligible extra expenditure will be needed to make it suitable for a spring and autumn Fair on the lines of Leipzig.

One of the keenest advocates of the plan is Mr. A. J. Townsend, Secretary of the Institute of Export. His organization represents 2,000 of the leading British exporters.

"With the exception of the Vintners, nearly every City Guild and trade association has lost its hall or offices," he told me. "All these will have to be rebuilt. Here is our opportunity to take up the thread of tradition which throughout the centuries has made London the centre of every British craft and industry.

"Many of us feel that it will repay industry a thousandfold to arrange for an Exhibition Hall in every block of office buildings which are built. Each block should follow the German pattern and comprise the offices of one particular branch of industry.

"For example, all the plastics firms would have their offices in one block and their own trade association. On the ground floor would be a permanent exhibition of the industry's products in a specially designed hall. Every spring and autumn this hall would become the industry's centre in the great London Samples Fair."

Permanent Contacts

Mr. Townsend stresses the advantage of having such a permanent contact between sellers and buyers, which would stimulate ideas among manufacturers, streamline publicity methods and whet the interest of prospective purchasers.

A start has already been made. The British textiles industry has decided to establish a centre in London where all the textile firms can become part of a compact unit for mutual help and sales.

One of the principal industries of Leipzig itself—the fur trade—has already been transferred to London by refugees. Such men as these, and the Wurtemburgers who have brought the fancy leatherwork trade to Britain, and scores of other foreigners, principally from Germany, who have established their former near-monopolies in the freedom of the English capital, are anxious to enjoy the selling facilities which they formerly enjoyed at Leipzig.

The 750,000 visitors who poured into Leipzig every year gave an enormous fillip to the German hotel industry, to entertainment, road and rail transport, and to the catering trades. If the Leipzig Fair were brought to London there would be an immediate need for more hotels and travel accommodation; the tourist trade would be worth many millions of pounds a year to Britain.

A Samples Fair would be very different from the British Industries Fair. The main object is to do business on the spot in novelties shown for the first time. It is planned specially for the smaller trades whose resources do not allow for extensive staffs of travelling salesmen.

The idea of the British exporters who are urging the plan for a London Samples Fair is to encourage, for example, a Belgian business man interested in buying an air-conditioning plant for his Brussels office, to go there with his family, on special cheap vouchers issued by the British Government, and for him to see the whole range of the British developments in which he is interested, in one hall in London.

He would have the advice of a centralized sales organization, backed by a trade association which aimed at keeping up a high standard of quality while streamlining prices by elimination of wasteful methods. After making his choice, the Belgian would be given every inducement to take a look at London and the country.

As many as 7000 firms used to have their goods on sale at Leipzig Fair every year. Proof that it paid them came from the steady increase in exhibitors every year.

The firms who found Leipzig most useful belonged to the lighter industries. It is this type of industry to which Britain must look for the greatest proportional development in volume of export trade. Fortunately Britain has already captured several important light industries from Germany, such as precision instruments and optical glass.

The bombs which razed so much of London may eventually be felt in Germany, if they are the means of setting up in that city the Fair which shall wrest more markets from the old enemy.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Maybe What the Peace Conference Needs is Just a Chairwoman

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"WELL I don't see any harm in being thankful," Mrs. Amos said, settling down after dinner to the task of letting out the children's school tunics, "after all, it's the season for it."

Emily, the family guest, helped herself to one of her hostess's cigarettes and lay down on the chesterfield, "Just what are you thankful about?" she asked.

Mrs. Amos considered. "Well, I'm thankful the fighting's over even if there isn't any peace in sight. I'm thankful the meat rationing turned out as well as it did and I'm glad I didn't fill the deep freeze unit with pork chops the week before it started, the way some people did; especially when the motor burned out that week. On the whole I think the year has turned out pretty well. Last Spring for instance I was thankful when General Patton was leading the Eighth Army across Europe . . ."

"The Third Army," said Mr. Amos, who was sitting reading *Time*.

"All right, the Third Army," Mrs. Amos said, "and now I'm thankful General Patton has been fired. Things seem to turn out for the best."

"HOW about the atomic bomb?" Emily said, "are you thankful about that?"

"Not exactly," said Mrs. Amos, "though naturally I'm glad that our side got it first." She came up with a tray just in time to catch Emily's dropping ash. "Thanks," Emily said, and went on after a moment, "What else are you thankful for? Are you thankful for Mr. Molotoff for instance?"

Just at the moment, Mrs. Amos admitted, it was a little difficult to give thanks for Mr. Molotoff. "Well I'm thankful for Mr. Molotoff," Emily said, "and for Mr. Byrnes and Mr. Bevin and all the other foreign ministers. Because this time they've proved once and for all that men can't possibly draw up a peace treaty."

Mrs. Amos measured a hem. "Do you think women would be any better at it?" she asked.

"They'd have to be," Emily pointed out, "because they couldn't possibly be any worse."

"You may be right at that," Mrs. Amos said.

"Of course I'm right," Emily said, exhaling smoke through her nose. "And another thing that makes me sure women would be better at making peace-treaties than men is that women have no natural sense of geography. Take yourself for instance. Could you tell offhand exactly where the Dodecanese Islands are?"

Mrs. Amos frowned. "Herbert," she said in a moment, "where are the Dodecanese Islands?"

"Huh?" Mr. Amos asked.

"The Dodecanese Islands," Mrs. Amos said, "where are they?"

"Mediterranean," said Mr. Amos, "between Turkey and Greece, but nearer Turkey."

"You see, just what I told you!" Emily said triumphantly. "Men always know everything about geography. That means they can't sit down at a peace table without getting out maps, and once that starts they begin shifting boundaries and passing islands around. I honestly believe they think the world is perfectly flat, like maps. That means that they're really pre-atomic-minded."

Mr. Amos turned a page. "Why don't you girls play yourselves a hand of double-dummy?" he said.

"Now women are natural global thinkers just because they're such poor geographers," Emily went on. "It never occurs to them to think of the world as maps and mandated territories and spheres of influence. They just see it as a large round ball slightly flattened at the top and bottom, the way they were taught in the second grade. And, as it turns out, that's the post-atomic way of looking at it."

MRS. Amos agreed. "I wonder how the London Peace Conference would have turned out if women had been running it," she said.

"One thing certain," Emily said, "they wouldn't have wasted three weeks struggling over protocols and oral agreements that hadn't been signed. Women know exactly what they want," she said, "They held a survey not long ago to find out in the States, and it turned out that what they want is peace, security and a new vacuum cleaner. And if that's what the women in America want you can be pretty sure it would suit the women in Russia and France and England and Yugoslavia. They'd probably start with the peace and security, simply because women scare more easily than men and stay scared longer. The vacuum cleaner could be held over for another plenary session." She sat up, lit two cigarettes at once and then put one out; and Mrs. Amos, watching her, said admiringly, "It's a wonderful idea. Do you really think it would work?"

"Good heavens no!" Emily said and lay down on the chesterfield again. "It wouldn't work because nobody would give us any authority to make it work. And, even if they did, the national sovereignty boys would say we were just a bunch of hysterical women, and the international industrialists would come around and offer us a brand-new postwar vacuum cleaner apiece if we'd just go home and forget about the peace and security part of it. The international press would probably turn up and write nothing but funny columns about our hats. And the men who didn't happen to think it was funny just wouldn't pay any attention. It always bores them if women do any serious thinking."

"Yes, I've noticed that too," Mrs. Amos said.

Emily went on after a moment, "Just the same it would be wonderful just for once to watch women making the peace settlement. They could meet in London or Moscow or Chungking, it wouldn't matter where, and there wouldn't be any maps or flags of the Allied nations or big blown-up pictures of war-statesmen. Just a bare room with a table and chairs and maybe a sign running round the room saying, 'Remember no spot on earth is more than ten hours distant from your nearest atomic bomb depot.' I don't suppose they'd need it but still it would be there just to remind them that you can't stall around for weeks with postwar status and Danubian treaties when someone in the next block may be cooking up a batch of nuclear energy."

"NOW I'm not saying that we could set up a world federation in three weeks," Emily added, "I'm willing to admit that getting a global government running is probably a lot more complicated than say organizing a Home and School club. But just the same I've got a feeling that a global government with a set of international laws and a legal force to back them isn't nearly as complicated and impossible as the national sovereignty and power politics boys have always tried to make us believe."

"You probably didn't agree with her," Mrs. Amos said later that evening after she and Mr. Amos had gone upstairs, "But quite a lot that Emily said tonight made sense."

"Said about what?" Mr. Amos asked.

"Why you heard her!" Mrs. Amos said, "You were right there all the time."

"I guess I must have missed it," said Mr. Amos, "I wasn't paying much attention. . . She's a nice girl," he added, "but she seems to have a lot to say. Probably the reason she never got married."

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"MORNING" by A. Boult 1800-1853 framed size 22 x 26. Rich in colouring and full of subject interest, this quaint old English picture was painted over one hundred years ago. It is morning and the master is harnessing his horse while the dogs wait restlessly for their morning run. The painting is one of a pair, the other is called "Evening." Both are excellent examples of the early 19th century English School. You are invited to visit the galleries where you will find a large collection of fine paintings priced from $35.00 up.

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

The Nation's Demobilization Mood Will Be Disastrous If It Lasts

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE truth is that it is not only the army, the navy and the air force that are being demobilized, it is the whole Canadian nation. For the civilian, the lifting of the pressure of war dangers and war incentives has exactly the same effect as the lifting of military discipline has for the armed forces. We are all, and especially the younger among us, restless, uncertain of what we want, and resentful of any and every kind of compulsion and restraint. And the fact that nearly all of us have a fair bit of money in the bank or in government bonds makes us feel that we don't have to bother about anybody. We will work, on our own terms, if we feel like it, and if we don't we won't. We will obey the laws if we feel like it, and if we don't we won't.

We are not going to be pushed around—and we feel that we are being pushed around whenever we are told to do something that we don't like, like handling ration coupons for meat, or having income tax deducted from our wages, or being denied a closed shop, or being told that our shop is closed for one sort of union when we want to belong to another, or having to work with a foreman with a nasty face, or being stopped from smoking in the parlor-car. After all, we did fight and win this war for freedom, and we just aren't going to be pushed around. D'you hear that, you there? WE ARE NOT GOING TO BE PUSHED AROUND. WE - ARE - NOT - GOING - TO - BE-PUSHED-AROUND!

This is the reason for the wildcat strikes; the strikers think they are being pushed around by their own executives and by the bosses too; and they have money and they don't have to be pushed around. This is the reason for the butchers' vigilante movement in Montreal and elsewhere; they think the coupon is just another bit of pushing around. This is the reason for the sympathy strikes in the packing and other industries; the strikers have a vague idea that somebody else, in a situation rather like their own, is being pushed around, and they propose to stop it.

This is the reason for all the grousing, both among service men and among their civilian relatives and friends, about the demobilization process. An immense body of armed forces like those of Canada cannot possibly be demobilized all at once on the blowing of a whistle, and equally it cannot be demobilized in strict accordance with a single clear and simple principle like "first in first out". But every departure from such a principle, no matter how necessary (like the holding of skilled "trade" men who are urgently needed for the Canadian Occupation Force in Germany), is felt by the persons affected—the soldier, his wife or mother, his friends, his civilian employer—as being a case of pushing around, and is resented accordingly.

THE term "pushing around" is really applicable only to those cases in which the freedom of action of the individual is impinged upon, not by some disciplinary necessity, but by the mere irresponsible will of somebody who wants to exert authority just for the fun of it. And Canadians as a whole are not willing at this moment to distinguish between the two things. They assume pretty generally that now the war is over there is no longer any such thing as disciplinary necessity, and that all the compulsions they are subjected to are just cases of pushing around. And it is not true.

The Germans and the Japanese are not shooting at us any more, and there is no danger of Canada becoming a German possession on this side of the Rockies and a Japanese one on the other. But that fact alone is not enough to enable us to dispense with all discipline and all authority and each of us to go his own way and do as he likes. The world is in a terribly impoverished and terribly dangerous condition; and it will take the best and the most co-ordinated efforts of its more fortunate nations (among whom Canada stands at the very top) to bring it out of its misery without two or three winters of deadly privation and murderous revolution. And it is no use saying that this sort of thing, if it happens, will be a long way from Canada and none of our business.

NOTHING in all the world is far from Canada, and nothing is none of our business. It is certainly our business, and our responsibility, if some thousands of people in Greece or China die of starvation while we eat the meat that might have saved them. And the old principle by which we might have excused ourselves, the principle that if they can afford to pay for it they are entitled to have it and if they can't they aren't, is no longer applicable. The people of Greece and China are starving, not because they have been improvident, but because they fought with us against Germany and against Japan, and it is only because Canada is further away from both Germany and Japan than they are, that it is they who are starving and not we. So we cannot leave it to laissez-faire and the operation of the market to ensure that the Greeks and the Chinese get fed; the authority of our national government must do the job.

And for that matter we cannot leave it to laissez-faire and the operation of the market to get us out of our own domestic difficulties right here at home. We must for quite a long time put up with numerous controls of a kind which we should have regarded as outrageous before the war. Chief and most vital of these is the control of prices. If that were relaxed and Canadians were left free to bid against one-another for the right to occupy residential accommodation, for certain kinds of clothing, for certain foods, there would be a runaway inflation in twenty-four hours, and in a week the savings which we have all invested in government bonds would be worth less than half what they were when we saved them. Yet landlords, who cannot get rid of tenants and cannot raise their rents to the much higher figure which they could easily obtain, naturally have something of a pushed-around feeling every time the rental cheque comes in.

And price control is impossible if wages are going to be entirely uncontrolled and to go wherever the strong union or the strong employer can manage to push them. (It works both ways; the union can push up wages to a point where the product cannot be sold at the controlled price, and the strong employer can, if industrial strife leads to much unemployment, push down wages to a point where the employee cannot pay the controlled price and keep himself and his family in decency.) Both parties have the pushed-around feeling, but they are not really being pushed around, they are merely being obliged to conform to the nation's needs, as they are determined by the nation's elected rulers.

AND if this demobilization mood of Canada gets too widespread and lasts too long it will bring disaster. If the people who think that they are being pushed around whenever they are prevented from doing just as they like should get their way at all largely in this country, with their strikes and their lockouts and their vigilantes and their 52 hours' pay for 40 hours' work and their general to-hell-with-authority attitude, anything even faintly resembling full employment will be utterly impossible. Any insistence on complete freedom of action, of the nineteenth century kind, by corporations, employers, workers' unions, or any other factor in our economic life is simply a demand to go back to the old ways with their booms and depressions, only probably a trifle worse than any that we have hitherto experienced. And the political system which allows its people to experience one more boom-and-depression cycle of the 1925-35 order will soon cease to be a living political system.

We must get used to the exercise of a good deal of authority by our governments in the economic sphere where (outside of the tariff) we have not been used to seeing it exercised. We must learn that that exercise is necessary in the national interest, and that it is not necessarily a case of people in office pushing us around. Parliament is the place, and the only place, where the question as between pushing around and necessary authority and discipline must be decided. The elected rulers of the people must decide it, not mobs nor armed vigilantes in motors nor union pickets nor industrial magnates nor the owners of newspapers nor anybody else whatever.

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PACKAGING HEADQUARTERS FOR CANADA

No Lasting Peace If Japan Is Not Fed

By PERCY G. PRICE

How are Japan's seventy-three million people to be fed? Can the United Nations expect a peace without a solution of this problem? Are we to look for the solution to large scale emigration, to birth control, or to the restoration of industry and foreign trade?

This is another article by Mr. Price in his series on Japan. The author, it will be remembered, was for many years a missionary in the Far East.

THE task of the United Nations' Organization as it faces the long future must be a constructive one. It is not to be just sitting on the lid of the kettle to keep it from boiling over but rather to find out why it boils and to prevent its boiling.

The United Nations' Organization will, of course, be obliged to deal with the great issues of each nation just as the Dominion does with those of the provinces. At the outset we are faced with the problem that Japan has more mouths than she can feed. What is to be done about it?

While it is true that the density of the population per square mile is not so great as in Great Britain yet when we take into consideration the fact that only 13 per cent of the land in Japan is arable, population density in Japan is much greater than that of Great Britain.

At the present time agriculture supports, roughly speaking, half of the population. This is a much higher percentage than Great Britian has attained in normal times. The reason Japanese farms can produce so much is due to the intensity of cultivation and the relatively high yield of the rice crop for each acre of land.

However, the farms can support no more. This means that industry and trade must somehow carry the burden of feeding half of the population. In addition it must shoulder the responsibility to care for the yearly increase of 900,000. If this problem is not solved it is bound to be an irritation which will make the kettle boil and no amount of sitting on the lid will prevent an explosion some day.

There is one thing on which we are all agreed—the United Nations' Organization must prevent both Japan and Germany from ever being able again to use their industrial equipment to prepare for war. This must be done at all costs.

Self Supporting

When that is done, however, it is only common sense that these two nations should be assisted to get back into that type of production which will support their people and give them a reasonable standard of living.

Japan's population problem is a product of the industrial age. In the Tokugawa era which immediately preceded the opening of Japan to foreign trade and commerce in 1859, the nation depended almost wholly on agriculture. Foreign trade had been forbidden. Each feudal state was economically isolated. The roads were not good enough for moving heavy materials and the construction of large ships capable of sailing the open seas was forbidden by the government, to prevent contacts with foreign nations.

Under these conditions the country was unable to support a large population. In 1721 the registered population was a little over 26,000,000. In 1866, 145 years later, it had increased only 900,000 which is now the normal yearly increase. The causes which kept the population down may be listed as follows: — floods, drought, typhoons, frosts, earthquakes, fires, volcanic eruptions and pestilence. Furthermore, at that time communications were so poor that it was impossible to rush aid to a stricken area as it is today. Food being limited, abortion and even exposure were made use of to keep the population down to the place where all could be fed with the available supply of food.

At that time the birth rate was not high. The warrior class did not favor large families. If they had too many children it was impossible to find employment for them within their own class.

When the Tokugawas were overthrown and the country opened once more to foreign trade under the great Emperor Meiji, who came to the throne in 1868, a new policy was introduced. The feudal system was abolished. Rapid communications were opened up and the economy of the whole nation became unified.

With the active support of the government, Japan embarked on a great program of building up industry on a modern basis and foreign trade.

Together with this expansion, the population increased. Between 1850 and 1872 the increase was 3,000,000. A still more rapid increase began in 1875 amounting to 12.40 per thousand. In five years the increase was 2,000,000. By 1889 the population had reached 40,000,000, and in 1909, 50,000,000. At the time war broke out with China in 1937 it was about 73,000,000 and was then increasing at the rate of 900,000 per year.

This increase took place without a decrease in the death rate. Though the practice of medicine had made rapid strides in Japan after the opening of the nation to foreign intercourse, the death rate, especially in the rural districts, remained much too high. In 1873, the death rate stood at 19.6 per thousand and in 1928 at 19.18. In cities where modern sanitary rules are more easily enforced, the death rate is lower than in the rural districts.

Much Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis is still one of Japan's most serious diseases and, for this reason, the death rate in the rural districts is very high, due to the practice of shutting up the houses tightly at night, and to the further fact that the direct rays of the sun do not reach the inside of the house in the day time.

The cause of the population increase is not due, therefore, to a decline in the death rate but to an increase in the birth rate, which is higher than that of any other industrial nation except Russia.

When Japan stepped out as an industrial nation the attitude of her leaders to an increase in population changed. The new factories provided work for a much greater number of people who were able to buy food for themselves and therefore presented no problem. Moreover, Japan's statesmen felt that it was necessary for Japan to have a large population if she were to compete on an equal

PLACE OF MEETING

"Toronto", as viewed from the waterfront, painted by J. S. Hallam, A.R.C.A., O.S.A., after an 1840 engraving of W. H. Bartlett, now in the John Ross Robertson Collection, Toronto Public Libraries.

● It was called "Toronto" because of the Indian word that meant "A place of meeting" and no name had truer application.

It was here that the courage, faith, and steadfast determination of the early settlers met and conquered the wilderness—and a great and beautiful city grew out of the dismal swamps of the bay.

Toronto, capital of Canada's richest province, was first established as a trading post by the French in 1750, but was burned and abandoned by them in 1759. In 1793 Governor Simcoe chose the site of Fort Toronto for the capital of Upper Canada. Occupied and burned by the Americans in 1813, Toronto rose again from its ashes and was incorporated as a city in 1834, with William Lyon Mackenzie as its first mayor. Mackenzie's rebellion of 1837, though abortive, proved to be the turning point in colonial administration and the beginning of a new era for Canada.

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footing with the other nations of the world.

The inevitable result was that Japan became more and more to depend for her very life on international trade. Only in this way could she support her ever-increasing population. It is true, that by scientific experimentation the rice yield was increased 20 or 30 per cent but there is a limit to relief from this source.

Japan at last woke up to the fact that the support of her population depended on exporting her manufactured goods, her raw silk. This foreign trade she could only partially control. During the first world war when the Western nations were devoting all their energies to production for war, Japan pushed her trade into many new fields and almost doubled her exports. When peace came and these mushroom industries had to face competition many of them fell away.

Japan, however, did make permanent advances in the export of cotton goods. Lancashire was unable to recover from Japan some of the markets she had lost during the war.

Then came the great depression. The great nations hurried to put up high tariffs to protect themselves. It was natural that they should have done so, but the effect was greatly to curtail Japan's exports and as Japan could only pay for her importations of raw material with her exports, the whole economy of Japan was thrown out of gear.

United States had abundant natural resources within her own country. So did the British Empire and Russia, but Japan had few reliable sources of raw materials available to her and few markets for her goods that could not be disturbed during trade depressions. China increased Japan's difficulties by her boycotts of Japanese goods.

"Co-Prosperity Sphere"

There can be little doubt that the depression and the events which followed, created the state of mind in Japan which gave rise to the war. The leaders of the people felt insecure about their economy. They did not see any way in which they could support their large population unless they had political control of countries with raw materials and great markets.

They came to see the solution of their problems in taking over China, Malaya and the Dutch East Indies. If they had these countries under their control they would no longer be at the mercy of the great white industrial nations of the West. They would have what they called "a co-prosperity sphere" in which all these nations, including Japan, would become economically self supporting.

Japan lost the war. The solution of her population problem by that means is now forever impossible. What is the constructive way to arrive at a solution? We naturally think of emigration. That is the way Great Britain solves her population problems. In the case of Japan there is little hope of finding an adequate solution that way. Most of the desirable areas of the world are closed to them. The United States and the British Empire, for all practical purposes, are closed to Japanese emigration. It is still possible for a few Japanese to emigrate to South America but there are signs that this door also may be closed against them.

If we turn to the Asiatic continent there is little hope there either. The Japanese have a higher standard of living than the Koreans and the Chinese. They are unable to compete with them in manual work. Millions of Chinese have flocked into Manchuria but very few Japanese, in spite of the fact that Japan had political control.

In Japan there were before the war several thousand white people employed in various ways, but none worked with their hands. White people have a higher standard of living than the Japanese in Japan and can't compete with them in agriculture or any form of manual work. Just in the same way the Japanese cannot compete with the Chinese and Korean on the Asiatic continent.

Also Japanese don't like cold climates. They prefer the South. The large island of Hokkaida, part of Japan proper, which has a climate much like Canada, could yet take many millions of people, but Japanese don't want to go to cold places. For all these reasons the solution of the population problem by emigration is not very hopeful.

To these reasons we may add another. Psychologically, the Japanese don't like to live away from the homeland. Our Canadian ancestors went out into the forests and carved out homes for themselves. They could leave the homeland and never return and yet find life satisfying. The Japanese are far more dependent upon each other. If they emigrate at all they like to go to places, such as Canada and the United States, which are already developed and have a high standard of living.

The solution of the problem then narrows down to birth control or the restoration of Japanese industry. The former method has always existed to some extent in Japan, both in feudal and in modern times, but this method seems quite inadequate to deal with such a great issue as one half of the Japanese population. Birth control may be resorted to but it will not be enough. Agriculture cannot be counted on to support more than half of the population. By the process of elimination we come back to the restoration of trade and commerce as the only method adequate to meet the need.

Once we work out some scheme for controlling Japanese industry, so that it never can henceforth be used to prepare for war, the principles of the Atlantic Charter, freer trade and availability of raw materials, could be applied to Japan. This, in time, would set her on her feet economically and give her hope for the future.

After the great depression, foreign trade greatly deteriorated throughout the whole world. Such strict limitation was placed upon German trade that she began to use the barter system. Germany would undertake to buy goods from another country if they would in turn buy a corresponding amount of German goods. Japan followed the same principle in dealing with Australia and India.

During that period trade took on a sinister form and became a political matter and it was backed by the armed forces of nations.

It is to be hoped that in the new era into which we are now entering trade can actually be free. If this is so, countries like Japan and Germany can make their own economic recovery in a period of time.

There is no doubt that we need a world police force to prevent war. It should be so organized that it can operate quickly against any power which would disturb the peace. A police force alone, however, will not enable us to keep the peace. We must also remove the irritations, and inability to feed the population is certainly one of them.

The United Nations' Organization must energetically apply itself to the solution of such problems. Nations which are reasonably satisfied are the only ones which can be counted upon to keep the peace.

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THE WORLD TODAY

France Able to Raise Her Voice As Recovery Gets Into Stride

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

A NUMBER of new subjects are pressing into the news, to share attention with the post-mortem on the London Conference. A closely-related topic, on which a good deal of data is beginning to become available, is how well we are carrying out the occupation of Germany, and how long the Potsdam Settlement will stick. On the other side of the world, there have been many developments in our Japanse occupation policy. Then there are the Anglo-American trade and financial talks, underlying world trade recovery. And the atomic bomb suspended over everything and everyone.

South-East Asia suddenly presents us with flames from the long-smouldering independence movements of Indo-China and the Netherlands Indies; while Malaya has, by contrast, received the British back with a warm welcome. Doubtless the difference in prestige between a Big Three victor and a liberated, weakened France or Holland has a good deal to do with the reaction.

In the Middle East, where the Palestine question promises to break out into violence again and Egypt is demanding that Britain leave the Sudan, things have already developed past this stage, and trusteeship faces the demand that it give way to full independence, for Jew and Arab alike. It is this temper, and not British covetousness, which has cost France her former position in Syria, uneasy as it was throughout the history of the mandate.

If in all these world questions one touches sooner or later on the interests of France, and if the question of whether France should participate in the Eastern European settlement provided one of the main disputes which broke up the London Conference, that is not because she is being conceded a more important position solely through the courtesy of the Big Three.

The fact is that her steady recovery, her increasingly stable political situation, and the stern leadership of General de Gaulle are establishing her claim to be the fourth strongest power in the world.

And beyond her material strength one must always, with France, consider the sentimental attachment and the regard for her peculiar place in Western civilization, which assures her support in many corners of the world, and nowhere more than in Canada.

So that, when one pauses to consider the recovery of France one is not merely taking a holiday from discussion of the Russian problem, or seeking a cheerful note in a more and more discordant international symphony. One is reassessing a factor which has already begun to affect the alignment of world power, and to influence the peace.

It is unfortunate that the recent news from France has been taken up by the Petain and Laval trials, rehashing the sordid and humiliating episode of surrender and Vichy collaboration. The limited space allowed to news from France could be so much better filled with statistics which show the nation pulling herself up by the bootstraps; and with the discussions on the purification and renewal of the country's political life, which preoccupy the Paris press.

The Real News

Surely it is news that French coal production, the basis of all recovery, has improved every week throughout the summer, until the "Battle for Coal" has been declared won, with production nearly equal to pre-war; that devastated Havre is again a busy, if not a bustling port; that railway car loadings have reached two thirds of the pre-war figure; that aluminum production actually exceeds that of 1938.

The oil refining industry is back to fifty per cent of pre-war production. Textiles, which stood at 10 per cent in January, and 36 per cent in August, are to reach 70 per cent during October. The Renault Works, pictures of which still stand out in one's mind as the very epitome of the devastation caused by bombing, are running again, and doubled their production of trucks between July and August, to reach a monthly figure of 1114 units.

Iron and steel production have lagged far behind in this recovery program, and steel still stands today at no more than 26 per cent of the 1938 mark. The production facilities, fortunately, suffered little destruction. But there was more derangement in the iron-ore mining districts of the Meurthe and Lorraine, while shortage of coal and of rail transport were long a severe handicap. With ore production now mounting rapidly from month to month, the main shortage is of coke which is not yet forthcoming from the Ruhr, but may become available to some extent in Belgium, against an exchange of iron ore. This carries one back around the difficult circle again, to rail transport.

Slow recovery in steel is holding back all of the mechanical industries, but finished steel products recently reached the level of 32 per cent of pre-war. Paper continues to be a great lack, but the largest French pulp mill, near Calais, is about to go back into production, its 250 motors having been returned from their wartime hiding place in Paris.

An epic of reconstruction has been carried out, with Allied help, in the repair of bridges throughout the country.

Taking the country as a whole, production in general has already been restored to fifty per cent of normal, according to the statement by General de Gaulle a fortnight ago. The second half should be achieved more readily, as France is now more able to help herself. But in two important respects she is still dependent on outside aid: in the shipping needed to supply her needs, and in credit for the purchase abroad of raw materials and machinery. It is believed that de Gaulle discussed both of these questions on his recent visit to Washington and Ottawa.

Political Line-up Clears

Quite as interesting are French political developments. Following on the first indication of the new alignment given in the municipal elections last spring, the cantonal elections concluded last week have just about fixed the picture. It is unlikely that the national election to be held on October 21 will change this very much.

Leon Blum's Socialists have come off best, with 27 per cent of the seats. Herriott's Radical Socialists, whose real character belies their name since they now stand to the right of centre, were second with 20 per cent. The Communists were third, with 11 per cent, which is about half of the figure expected in many quarters. Fourth comes Foreign Minister Bidault's new Catholic Resistance party, the Mouvement Republicain Populaire, with 8 per cent.

This latter is ranked as a progressive party, to the left of centre, as it has strong roots in the Christian trade unions and the Catholic youth group. To complete the record, the Left Republicans and Reynaud's Democratic Alliance combined to secure 5 per cent of the vote; the rightist Democratic Union retained only 6 per cent; while three of the numerous other groups, the Independent

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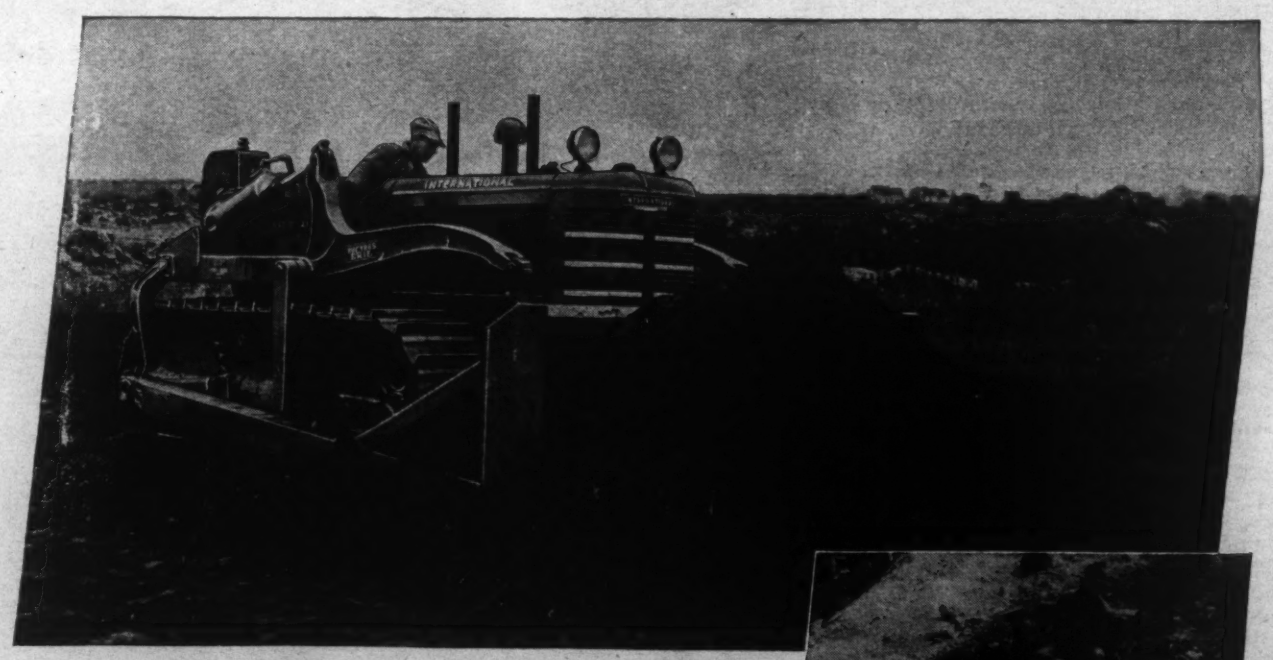

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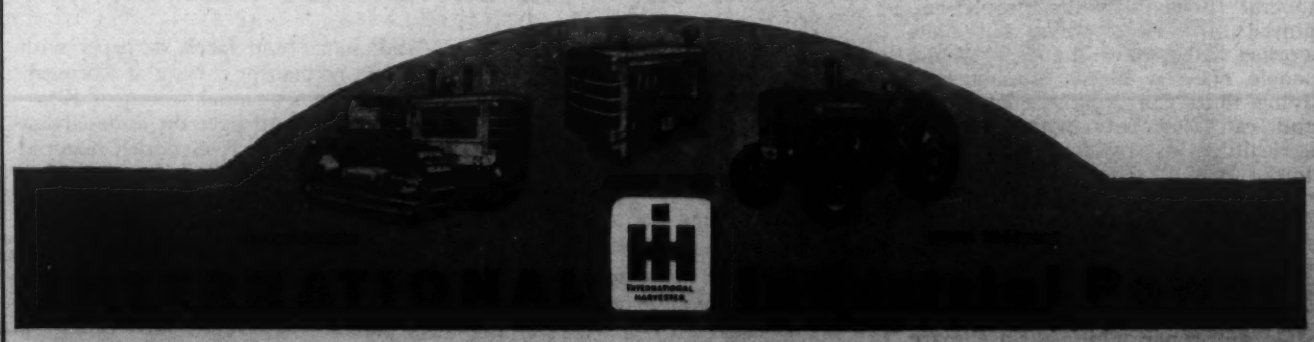

Socialists, Radical Independents and Right Independents received about 4 per cent each.

I cannot arrange all of these in their exact order from left to right. But from the four leading parties which between them hold two-thirds of the seats, it seems that a fairly stable government ought to be formed, with the Socialists standing in the middle, and strongest, and the majority for a democratic republic unassailable. (The political watershed in Europe no longer lies between conservative and liberal, or between left and right, but between socialists who believe in democracy, and communists who believe in totalitarianism.)

Perhaps a summary of a number of general points will help clarify the French political scene. First, the people have voted for a New Deal, but the leftward swing has halted at democratic socialism and not gone nearly as far towards communism as was expected by many. Second, the two main poles of attraction in French politics today are General de Gaulle and the Communists. Only these represent dynamic powers.

De Gaulle Sustained

General de Gaulle appears to be exercising the stronger attraction. Pertinax, in a recent talk with him, found him speaking warmly of Leon Blum; while Blum has frequently written in his editorials in praise of the General's single-minded patriotism. That is not to say that all of the Socialists feel the same as Blum.

Yet the mutual respect between Blum and de Gaulle, and the fact that, as in Britain, the Socialist leaders are more moderate than their followers, augurs well for French political stability. Blum incidentally, came out strongly only a few days ago against proposals for a coalition which would exclude the Communists. He does not believe that exclusion of the Communists or a common front against them is either desirable or feasible.

Though Herriot still enjoys great personal respect, the party has not purged itself so thoroughly as have the Socialists. The cry of "Munichism" was used as effectively against it, as against the Conservatives in the British election. A fourth point is that the parties of the right have lost much ground.

With these political lines fairly clearly formed, the attention of Parisian editorial writers is turning more and more to the questions of how to establish a stable government, and which of the constitutional proposals to be offered to the electorate next week are most likely to aid in this. The Radical Socialists, and probably all those to the right of them, will come down strongly for the Constitution of 1875, with the retention of the Senate as a moderating influence.

The New Constitution

The Left is generally for the abolition of the Senate and the writing of a new constitution. But it is against giving the government virtually a free hand during the seven-month period envisaged for this task. Fears are still expressed of the danger of de Gaulle taking advantage of the situation to set up a dictatorship, though the country has certainly a far better estimate of the man's character than in the days before or just after his return, in June 1944.

A feature of the new Assembly will be that the ten per cent of its members will come from the overseas territories. The French tendency is towards drawing these territories more and more into the position of integral parts of France, and extending French citizenship to the more advanced natives, rather than following the British idea of independent but associated dominions. It is extremely doubtful if this can be done with the Indo-Chinese; and even in the long-established territories in North Africa pan-Arab sentiment is going to provide strong competition.

France's foreign policy—or pretensions, as some might put it unkindly—and her world position need a whole article in themselves. They have assumed something nearer to a true perspective lately, with the emphasis on the Rhine-Ruhr settlement, a consolidation of Western Europe and an alliance with Britain, than they showed during the bitter debate over Syria last spring.

Ever since Potsdam settled Germany's eastern frontiers, the French have urged an early and complementary settlement of Germany's western frontiers. Blocked by the Russians from placing this on the agenda at London, or in the hands of the deputies for preparation, General de Gaulle has re-emphasized it by a tour through the French-occupied Saar, Rhineland and Wuerttemberg. Here he surprised everyone by stating over and over again that from now on the Rhinelanders and the French must learn to work more closely together.

His proposal is, briefly, that since France cannot endure another war, she must have a final settlement of the Rhineland question. She must close the door which has swung open to invasion three times in 70 years, and she must make sure that Germany is deprived of control of the basis of her industrial power and armaments, Ruhr coal. It seems to the French far more sensible to use the Ruhr resources to serve and strengthen Western Europe, than merely to eliminate them as Morgenthau proposes, or even greatly weaken them, as Potsdam envisaged.

Apparently the French are finding more sympathy for this proposal in London lately, than they did last year, when Britain opposed this plan of separation. Two factors in this change of British view appear to be the realization that the millions of Germans cramped into a truncated Reich cannot even exist without considerable industry and export business; and recognition that, if European unity is doomed by Soviet insistence on an exclusive eastern bloc, Western Europe must be reorganized economically if it is to survive. There are not lacking, either, those in Britain who believe that if the U.S. Congress should refuse the credit now being negotiated, and necessary to reopen full trade between the sterling and dollar areas, then Britain must link up more closely with the economy of Western Europe.

While the growing link between France and Britain is welcome in itself, it must be considered regrettable that it is being forced to a considerable extent by Soviet policy in excluding France from Eastern Europe. The vitriolic attack of the Soviet press and radio against de Gaulle's proposal to The *Times* a month ago for a Western European grouping, and Molotov's attitude in London barring France from the Balkan treaty negotiations have caused a sharp decline in France of Soviet popularity and influnce.

With the victory of the French Socialists, France seems certain to line up with Laborite Britain, in the struggle to save freedom over as large a part of the European continent as possible.

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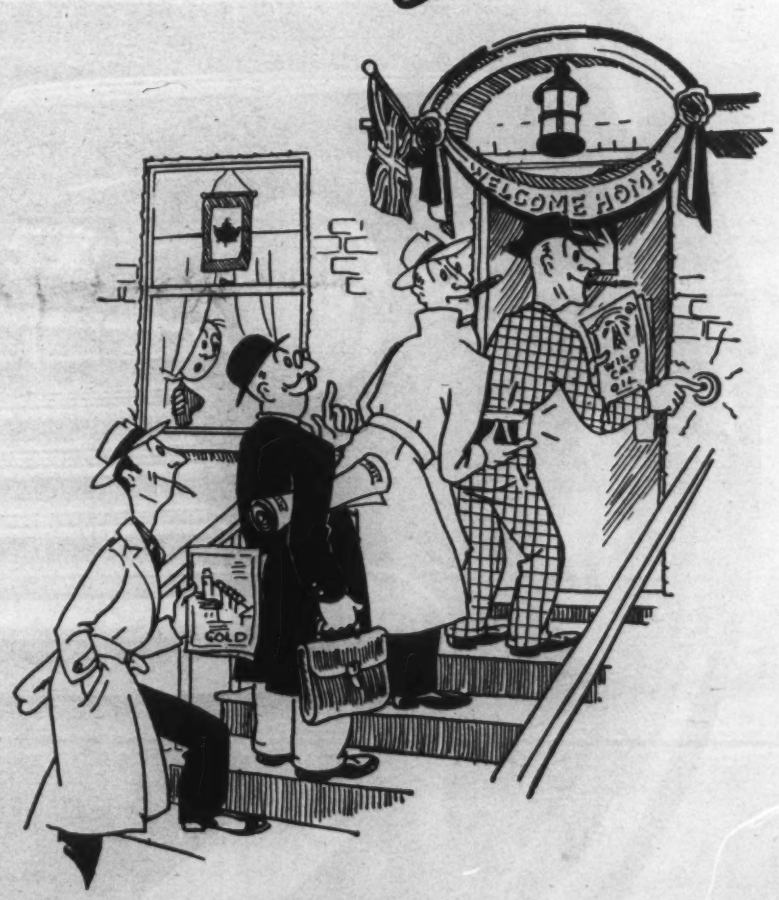

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Proposed Adjustments to the Constitution

By HAROLD E. CROWLE

In his second article on Canada's Constitution, Mr. Crowle suggests that the residuary powers which Parliament has lost since 1896 by judicial interpretation should be placed under the concurrent control of the Dominion and the provinces. Such balance of control already exists in agriculture, the federal law being supreme in the event of any conflict in provincial legislation.

Of two proposals which have been suggested, one is to restore to the Dominion all its powers and get back to 1867, as recommended in the O'Connor Report in 1939, and the other, contained in the Sirois Report, is that the lost residuary field can be divided between the Dominion and the provinces, which would mean interminable resort to the courts, and would be hopelessly complicated by ever-changing social and economic events.

The system of concurrent powers, says Mr. Crowle, would restore to the Canadian Constitution that balance between national and provincial governments which was given it at Confederation. Mr. Crowle's first article appeared in Saturday Night of August 4.

IN AN earlier article it was attempted to show that a federation may function indefinitely without need of change in the constitutional terms prescribing the distribution of powers between the national and local governments, if a proper balance is achieved in that distribution; also that under the American system, and with the help of the American Supreme Court, such a balance has been achieved, with the result that there has been no amendment since 1789 which has materially affected the original distribution of powers.

In Canada a similar state of balance was achieved in 1867 but has been upset by judicial interpretation. It follows that the kind of amendment needed in Canada is one which will restore the balance as it originally existed. This means the giving back to Parliament of the powers granted at Confederation, but without disturbing the provinces in any essential use by them of any power which they now possess, even including those which they have acquired by interpretation.

The proposal here made is in essence this: The powers which Parliament has lost (except in time of emergency) since 1896, namely the residuary powers, should be placed under the concurrent control of the Dominion and the provinces.

This concurrent control is what the Dominion and the provinces have enjoyed in agriculture under Section 95 of the B.N.A. Act, which provides that the provinces can enact legislation in relation to agriculture subject only to the supremacy of the federal law in the event of any conflict.

Two Amendments

To bring into effect such concurrent control two alternative amendments are shown below, in both of which the residuary powers to be shared between the two authorities are described in words adapted from expressions used by members of the Privy Council in defining such powers.

The first proposal is a new Section 95A to read as follows: "Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained it is hereby declared that the Parliament of Canada may from time to time make laws in relation to all matters which, according to their true meaning and effect, transcend strictly provincial limits and are of national concern, and which are not heretofore listed in Section 91 of this Act, and in each province the legislatures may make laws in relation to the said matters, and any law of the legislature of a province relating to any such matters shall have effect in and for the said province as long and as far only as it is not repugnant to any Act of the Parliament of Canada, which latter shall prevail."

The second proposal is a new Section 95 to take the place of the present one. Its first paragraph is identical with 95A above, but it is followed by another paragraph as follows:

"For greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing, it is hereby declared that the said concurrent jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada and the legislatures of the provinces conferred by this section, shall be deemed to extend to and to include the following classes of subjects:

1. Agriculture and immigration.
2. Social Welfare, Social Security and Social Insurance.
3. Employment and Unemployment.
4. Public Health, health insurance and state medicine.
5. Labor Legislation.
6. Price Control.
7. Intoxicating liquors.
8. Commercial insurance."

The essentials of a true balance of powers in a federation are: (1) Supremacy of all federal laws; (2) Power in the federal government to serve all national needs; and (3) Power in the provincial or state governments to serve all local needs. The above proposal restores to our constitution all three of these essentials. All federal laws, whether they relate to the thirty subjects listed in Section 91 or to any other subject of national importance, will have supremacy over all other laws. Parliament will be empowered to deal with all national problems and needs as they arise whether in war or in peace. And the provinces remain as at present empowered to deal with every imaginable provincial need or interest.

There are two ways in which we can solve our constitutional problems. The first is to restore to the Dominion all of its lost powers, and thus get back to 1867. That is what is intended in the above proposals, and what was recommended in the O'Connor report in 1939. The second is to divide the lost residuary field between the Dominion and the provinces. This is for the most part what was proposed in the Sirois Report, which recommended the transfer of certain subjects outright to the Dominion and the leaving of the remainder with the provinces. In contrast with all these proposals, the

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proposal of this article is that the powers now lost to the Dominion except in wartime be placed under the concurrent control of the Dominion and the provinces.

The most helpful way of visualizing the difference between these schemes is to follow the consequences of each proposal. Let us do so under four main headings.

(1) In much of the field of residuary powers the interests of the Dominion and the provinces intermingle and overlap, and there is little that is so clearly national in character that it would be willingly given up by the provinces to the exclusive control of Parliament. In the whole sixty pages devoted by the Sirois Report to the subject of constitutional amendments, only four or five subjects are recommended for transfer to the Dominion. One of these was Unemployment Insurance, which has since been actually transferred. Whatever scheme of division we attempt, the Dominion is pretty certain to fail to get control of much that would be important and valuable to it.

Concurrent Powers

But this difficulty vanishes under the system of concurrent powers. Here the provinces are called on for nothing but to submit to the power of Parliament to legislate in this field, and since Dominion laws must be confined to national matters they in reality give up nothing at all.

(2) Division of the field means never-ending resort to the courts; concurrent jurisdiction does away with any such necessity. By dividing up the field we create many new dividing lines, which will result in many new constitutional cases to determine just where the lines lie. Under concurrent powers constitutional line fences are done away with, and with them the constitutional cases that arise out of them. Neither in Canada nor in Australia, since the dates of their respective federations, have any cases been taken to the Privy Council concerning concurrent powers, and it would seem probable that there have been no such cases at all.

(3) No possible scheme of division of the field can be made permanently workable because of the continual changes in the course of social and economic evolution. If our solution is a scheme of division of the field, we shall be amending our constitution till doomsday. Under the plan here proposed the federal and provincial governments will be able to make their own adjustments to meet social and economic changes as these arise.

(4) Division of the field will shut the door upon useful cooperation between Dominion and provinces. Governments cannot cooperate in matters of mutual concern when neither can move a hair's breadth beyond rigid lines laid down in the constitution. The system of concurrent powers will free the hands of all governments in everything that mutually concerns them; and this mutuality of interest is characteristic of nearly every subject within the residuary field.

The proposal would obviously be satisfactory to the Dominion. What about the provinces? They are left with full rights to legislate upon all matters which do not transcend provincial limits and are not of national concern. But it will probably be said that the Dominion will be likely to move into subjects which should be left with the provinces under the pretence that such subjects are of national concern. This of course is always possible, but the records of governments under concurrent powers show that it is highly improbable. However, the courts may be relied upon to disallow any Dominion laws which in "pith and essence" concern provincial matters, and public opinion is not likely to countenance federal meddling with what should be left with the province.

For Nation As Whole

The amendment proposed in this article removes the residuary powers of Parliament from their present entanglement with the mystical "property and civil rights" item of the provincial powers. By the overriding phrase "Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained," Parliament is enabled to legislate for everything that concerns the nation as a whole without regard to incidental interference with "property and civil rights."

If it be felt that some special protection is necessary for the civil laws of Quebec, with their basis in the civil law of France rather than the common law of England, there could be added a safeguard as follows: "Provided that no law of the Dominion of Canada, hereafter enacted under this section, shall have any effect within the Province of Quebec to the extent that such law conflicts with any provision of the Quebec Civil Code then in force, unless and until such law shall have been approved by the legislature of the Province of Quebec."

To sum up, the amendment here proposed is designed in the hope of securing eventual agreement of all political parties and all provinces. It is addressed to all Canadians except the hopelessly prejudiced. It arises directly out of the B.N.A. Act itself. It does no more than restore that which was settled at Confederation. It will supply that permanence and balance originally given to our constitution by the Fathers of Confederation.

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Ontario Liquor Laws Should Be Reformed

By JOSEPH C. WATSON

Ontario's liquor laws are a product of concession and compromise, and the present abuses are the direct result of too much control. The history of liquor control shows clearly that artificial barriers to sociable drinking habits are defeating its own purposes. The beverage demand, accelerated by wartime shortages, has produced super-markets for beverages, and instead of curbing demand, has provoked it with both undesirable social and economic conditions.

Courageous government action is desired lest minor modifications tend to compromise us into further abuses.

REMOVAL of federal controls on the sale of alcoholic beverages is likely in the next year to bring about a desire on the part of many of the provinces to reform their liquor control and distribution laws. Ontario has given a hint of relaxing its laws to permit the sale of liquor in cocktail bars and clubs, and the whole question of the method of sale of beer and wines is obviously due for a candid re-examination in the light of conditions which existed prior to the war, and which were strained and exaggerated during the war years.

Ontario citizens are particularly conscious, as a result of wartime shortages, and the inconveniences of rationing, of a growing lack of good taste and refinement in their drinking habits. Few of them, however, have a long enough memory to realize that their liquor control laws began as a compromise, and have continued to go from bad to worse.

The present liquor control regulations, with amendments from time to time, were originally framed under political pressure from an adamant dry minority. This minority, which at that time held a strong position of influence, was denied the issue in the provincial elections of 1933 when both parties adopted a wet plank in their election slate. But when the newly-elected Hepburn government of 1933 hurriedly drafted its new beer-by-the-glass regulations, it countered this influence by compromise and concessions which have left the province ever since without a wholly satisfactory solution of liquor distribution. Too much control, demanded by the drys, has paradoxically enough led to widespread abuses, both economically and socially, and has in time defeated even the ardent intentions of the prohibition forces.

Hotels' Needs

Beer-by-the-glass regulations in 1933 gave every appearance of comforting the drys, and satisfying the public demand for a freer system of distribution. The revised hotel act, and the regulations governing the sale of beer in hotels, were drafted with a view of establishing a safe number of outlets, taking into account the existing hotels, and the leeway for new hotels. Hotels' needs and the quota of authorities to be issued, were arrived at by a calculation of the demand in rural and urban areas by per capita estimates. Sociological factors such as density of population, industrial and rural demands, were considered. But in the main the specific regulations defined a hotel about as clearly as it was politic to do.

The act and the regulations conscientiously attempted to establish minimum standards of hotel hospitality which would be met before any authorities were granted. The importance of the tourist trade, and the community interests of the public, were of a priority interest. The dire circumstances of many existing hotel properties, caught in the optimism of the 20's, was recognized. Since that time the general policy, by hotel inspection services and board orders, has aimed at a high standard of hotel operation. The net result, aside from abuses perpetuated by a small minority, has been to bring about a satisfactory rejuvenation of an essential industry. New and legitimate hotel accommodation—in terms of rooms, dining services, community centres—has been encouraged. The margin of operating profit, instead of loss as was often the case has been provided by beer-by-the-glass.

Granting Licenses

Nevertheless, the first and foremost of the concessions to dry opinion, written into the act, whereby beer-by-the-glass would be limited to a quota of "authorities" defined as hotels, has obviously backfired. The puritanical outlook of the control system immediately imposed a problem of speculation as to what individuals and what hotel organizations were to receive licenses, not to mention social clubs, veterans' organizations and athletic clubs. At the outset the granting of licenses was subject to political encouragement, and later when the economic privilege and the high earning power of many of these properties was revealed, the system and its monopolistic complications began to create unforeseen problems akin to patronage.

It is certainly probable that neither government officials, hotel operators, brewers, or anyone else could have foreseen, for example, the ultimate popularity of the women's beverage rooms, and the problem they now pose. This phenomenon has grown out of the emancipation of women generally since the First Great War. In their original planning of the beverage room facilities hotelmen made provision for a large men's room, and a small ladies' annex. We have seen these hotels expand the floor space of their women's beverage rooms, taking in banquet rooms, adding new construction almost to the exclusion of the men's beverage rooms.

This internal expansion, within the restricted frame work of the authority system, has demonstrated quite clearly that the drys' intentions of restricting the number of outlets for the sale of beer has tended to bring about super beverage rooms, which now dwarf the other facilities available in many of the beverage room hotels, obtaining distribution not unlike the way we have arrived at super food markets. The heavy concentration of distribution in this type of hotel has created congestion, overcrowding, and mass drinking under the least desirable conditions.

The drys, and many members of the hotel profession are reluctant to admit this abuse, although it is readily apparent to any businessman that such a system is not realistic. The appreciation of capital which has accrued to many of the original authority holders has been entirely out of proportion to the value of the real estate, the furnishings and equipment, or both. It has resulted in the trafficking of licenses, which in themselves now represent the major financial consideration in any hotel transaction.

Board Stepped In

When this problem got out of hand a couple of years ago the Liquor Control Board very wisely stepped in, and appointed a special board whose duty it was to review annually the renewal of authorities in a judicial hearing, and to approve the transferring of all licenses be-

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fore a sale could be made to a new owner. To indicate to the public and the hotel industry the fact that the "authority" is not a business asset belonging to the hotel which can be freely marketed to the highest bidder, a substantial levy is made by the L. C. B. O. on all transactions approved.

The semi-monopolism resulting from the many compromises involved is now tending to perpetuate a distribution system where there is no competitive incentive to please the public. This trend is inherent in any government control system. Nevertheless the restricted method of sale is adequate assurance to most hotel operators that their volume will always be sufficient to profit by. Deterioration of service in many less reputable hotels is now fostering abuses which normal and healthy competition eliminate as a matter of course.

The present system of distribution to a restricted number of hotel outlets—bolstered by the lack of more retail outlets for home consumption—places the average hotel operator in a preferential position which no other retailing or service establishment can ever hope to enjoy. His business is strictly cash—cash on deliveries from the warehouse, and cash at the point of sale. The high legal markup allowed to the hotel operator guarantees set prices, and this combined with consistent volume guaranteed by his "authority" makes the operation of a small neighborhood hotel a business bonanza. The legal advantage he enjoys is neither fair to his community nor fair to the larger and more enterprising hotels.

Home Consumption

How can these conditions be corrected? The dry elements oppose any widening of the sale of alcoholic beverages on the supposition that a wider sale leads to wider consumption. This is not necessarily true for it is not unlikely that a better planned system taking into consideration the sale of liquor in hotels, a system of taverns or neighborhood beverage rooms, the sale of beer in restaurants, and even in grocery stores, would eliminate the present gregarious appeal of the beverage room. Distribution spread more thinly would immediately reduce the high volume at more isolated outlets, and this encouragement to public drinking. Home consumption would be encouraged as a domestic habit rather than an alternative when the beverage room closed down. Elimination of the profitable privilege to a few, and giving an equitable opportunity for many small business people would widen the range of economic good to be derived.

Canada's per capita consumption of beer, wine and liquor is much smaller than either the United States or the United Kingdom, although our present abuses magnify our consumption habits to reflect what is interpreted as excessive drinking. If widened distribution, even if it does increase the per capita consumption, is conducive to better behavior and more respectable drinking habits, it is well worth the indulgence.

The hypocrisy we have subscribed to for many years has bred into our drinking habits the worst features of drinking, and has deprived us of many of the social refinements which are associated with temperate habits. The drys naturally resent any effort at a widening of the system of distribution, just as they resented the sale of beer-by-the-glass which has only partly removed us from the "bedroom" drinking era that followed prohibition.

Temperance Education

But if the prohibition forces, now pressing for state control of liquor and beer production as well, would focus their attention on more practical educational efforts, their cause would be better served. If temperance propaganda evolved around and stemmed from a sincere effort at temperance education, instead of damning alcoholic beverages, oblivious to the facts and conditions, more confidence would be inspired by their point of view. It is probable that the biased attitude, and the stigma of naive wickedness which temperance advocates like to attach to brewers, distillers and hotelmen personally, is ultimately responsible for more drinking among young people than all the liquor advertising combined. Liquor advertising at least has been discreet, and confines itself as well as liquor publicity to a sales effort designed to present its beverages as hospitable and socially useful products.

The secret of temperance, and refinement in drinking habits, lies not in restriction and artificial barriers, as experience in other countries has shown us, but rather in ease of purchase, and a broad-minded acceptance of personal freedom, which no longer advertises the habit as a habit, and recommends its use by a policy of scarcity in distribution.

The public of Ontario is ready for a review of the liquor situation. The hundreds of thousands of servicemen who have seen service in every part of the globe are arriving home with a more cosmopolitan viewpoint on public drinking customs. Like many citizens who have remained at home but who share a broad view on the question, they are not likely to tolerate very long the system of compromise and the conditions provoked by restricted distribution. The wartime consumer has, during the war, accepted the rationing and its inconveniences with his usual wartime fortitude. But as we move into the postwar period, the majority opinion will demand that our outmoded system be modified, and brought into line with the customs and habits which successfully prevail elsewhere.

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Eventual Church Union Looks Quite Possible

By A. C. FORREST

In this, the second article in which he discusses union of the Protestant churches, Mr. Forrest says that there are a number of hopeful signs.

Conversations are being carried on quietly between the various denominations, and there is a growing feeling for union. A promising sign is the possibility of the postwar growth of community churches.

The writer is an R.C.A.F. chaplain.

IN THE first article on this subject of reunion of the Protestant Churches in Canada, we suggested that although desirable, reunion would now be premature. But it was implied that there are reasons for hopefulness that such a reunion will come eventually.

At the last General Council of the United Church of Canada, in September 1944, an invitation was received from the Church of England to join in conversations on the possibility of united worship and action now, in the hope that this would lead to a reunited Christendom. The invitation was accepted and extended to the other communions of Canada.

Nothing has been published on the matter since. But we do know that these conversations are being carried on quietly, and that there is hope in the hearts of our Church leaders that their work and worship together will help to correct the weaknesses of competitive denominationalism, resolve the misunderstandings, and finally result in the unity of the Canadian Churches.

Already it has been learned that in the Baptist and Presbyterian Churches many desire union, and almost all congregations desire at least a new measure of co-operation with other denominations.

Throughout our towns and cities Councils of Churches have been organized, and these are becoming stronger and more important each year.

Another great forward step has been taken in the formation of the Canadian Council of Churches. This Council has already begun to work, and has issued an appeal for $300,000 to help along with the United States and Great Britain, in the reconstruction of the Protestant Churches of Europe.

The idea behind this Council is not necessarily an organic union of the Protestant Churches, and the Council will not legislate for its members. But it does provide an agency for common planning, consultation and co-operative enterprises. It provides a common voice through which its members may speak unitedly and loudly on the issues of the day. And more important still it gives expression to the essential unity of the Church.

It is composed now of the leading denominations of Canada, but any Church "which accepts Jesus Christ as Savior and God" may become a member.

It is associated with other Councils in the United States and Great Britain and is a member of the great and growing World Council of Churches. To this whole new spirit of union, the young Churches of India, China, and Africa have contributed a great deal. And it appears likely that the greatest single development in the Christian Church of this century may be this new Ecumenical movement, largely inspired by the young missionary churches, and greatly encouraged by the common witness under fire of the persecuted Churches of Europe.

Besides this great world-wide development, there are two other reasons for optimism in Canada. One is the possibility of growth in the Community Church movement. The other, is that already mentioned, growing understanding and mutual admiration between the United Church of Canada, and the Church of England in Canada, the two most important denominations here, both in size and influence.

If the expected housing boom results in whole new communities of young families being built up, there should be a splendid opportunity. to follow the American lead in establishing new Community Churches.

Opportunity for Experiment

These young families with more spiritual insight than traditionalism, more community spirit than denominational prejudice, might be able with wise leadership to experiment in a policy where one Church, not too large to be impersonal, but large enough to be efficient, might serve the Protestant Community.

The great danger of such a community Church is that it would lose the world-wide Christian view, and become self-centred. The denominational Churches with their missionary responsibilities always help to maintain a broad vision. But also misguided denominationalism using missionary contributions to maintain several mission congregations in one Ontario community which needs and is able to support only one Church, has made many good people cynical of missionary appeals.

If such experiments are made in local communities, and prove successful as they are bound to be, it should tend toward encouragement in larger experiments on a national scale.

Without some sort of union between the Anglican and United Churches in Canada, a really strong Protestant Church cannot emerge. In practical matters there is the warmest of friendship between these two groups. But in matters of worship and government there is a great difference.

Their leaders realize that they have between then a great responsibility. Yet throughout the Churches there is a strong desire that no steps will be taken to standardize them, or sacrifice their traditional forms of worship and government for the sake of union.

The difference in their historic attitudes to the ministry is the greatest difficulty to be overcome. The ministry of the United Church would not be acceptable to great numbers of members of the Church of England. Many devout Anglicans could not in conscience receive communion from a minister of the United Church, nor could the United Churchman be permitted to preach from an Anglican pulpit.

The United Churchman is apt to be quite indifferent to such a point of view, and even slightly contemptuous of the values of the Episcopal system, Orders, and Apostolic Succession, considering them of minor importance.

Two Systems of Calling

Throughout the history of the Church there have been two systems of calling and ordaining men to the ministry of the Church. There is the system of Orders followed by the Church of England. Then there is the system whereby a man, believing himself to have been called to the ministry, is after preparation and examination ordained by the Church, represented by a particular body of believers. His call and ordination is made valid by his gifts, the fruits of his work and the Spirit of God within him.

Now there is value in both traditions, and wise men in both Churches can see that value. But as long as there is this great difference, union cannot come. Nor can there be effective cooperation and sharing in the frontier work.

If it is necessary that this great problem be overcome before there can be union, why could it not be overcome by a common training and ordination of ministers, whereby there would be a mutual conferring of ordination, and also a mutually acceptable ministry?

As for a blending of the two systems of Government, Episcopal and Conciliar, this in time might be accomplished by continued cooperation and study. The former Methodist section of the United Church followed the Episcopal system in the early days. And frequently in the Church of England the demand is made for more active participation by laymen in the Church's Councils.

These three important developments in the Canadian Church give promise of eventual union. But an effective and lasting union can only come about where there is patience, respect for each other's traditions, and a common loyalty to the basic tenets of the Christian faith. This will take time. But it is coming.

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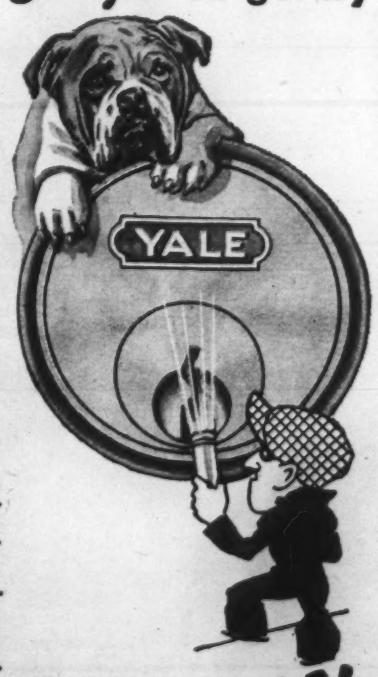

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Ukrainian Folk-Lore Defies Oppression

By MICHAEL MUTZAK

No element of the "New Canadian" population is more conscious of the richness of its cultural heritage, and none has done more to acquaint other Canadians with its beauties, than the Ukrainians. Despite the almost continuous subjection to other races in which the Ukrainian homeland lived during most of its history until the Revolution of 1917, the racial consciousness of the people never ceased.

SINCE there are somewhere between a quarter and a half million people of Ukrainian racial origin in Canada, constituting the largest but one of the racial divisions of the population other than British and French, it is important that Canadians should have some understanding of the nature of the Ukrainian culture. And unfortunately it is only within the last twenty-eight years that the world has learnt of the existence of the Ukrainian people as a nation with a distinctive culture of its own.

Until the Russian Revolution of 1917, the Ukrainian people were under the political control of Czarist Russia, Poland and Rumania. All of these countries did what they could to ban the language, religion and cultural and educational activities of the Ukrainians. All protests by the Ukrainian people against the savage outrages of national and cultural oppression were stifled by the methods of the pre-Revolution rulers.

In spite of this oppression the national feeling and distinctive culture of the Ukrainians never completely disappeared. The Ukrainian people continued to be a self conscious national entity. They had survived the terrible Mongolian invasion which destroyed the Kiev State in the 13th century; they outlived the savage plunderings of the Tartars and the Turks, and the ruthless onslaught of the Polish magnates of the 17th century, when the whole of the south and south-eastern Ukraine was turned into a desert in the bloody wars against the Cossacks fighting in defence of their native soil; they survived the terrible devastations that followed the First World War. And twenty-eight years later, after a generation of freedom as the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republics, they dealt the mortal blow to the invading Nazi divisions whose myth of invincibility has now been forever destroyed.

Fertile, Mineral-Rich

The Ukraine is not a remote and barbarous territory. It is situated only a few hundred miles from the shores of Britain, and under the very eyes of Western civilization. Its territory extends from the River Don on the East to the River San on the west, from the Black Sea on the south to the upper reaches of the Dnieper on the north. Fertile of soil, rich in minerals, and now strengthened by a vast chain of metallurgical and light industries, it is an area which was bound to be coveted by wealthy and powerful neighbors. But the life of the Ukrainian people has been preserved through centuries of alien rule, by their indestructible will to survive—a will that no power can destroy without the wholesale extermination of the race itself.

Ukrainian national culture is as old as the Ukrainian people. Its first buds were discovered by the Greek travelling historians who knew the Ukrainian ancestors as a great family of Eastern Slavic tribes in the fourth century. At this time Greece was the seat of early European civilization.

The combination of Greek influence and the development of the trade routes from the Baltic to Constantinople led to the establishment of the great Kiev State, which united all the Eastern Slavic tribes, and which reached the climax of its power and splendor in the 11th century.

The introduction of Christianity in 988 A. D. lent stimulus to the development of culture. The Byzantine religious ceremonies and the Greek Church books were translated into the old Slavonic language, which became the official language of the court and the literary language of the priests, scholars and writers. With the settling in the country of Byzantine priests came also Greek architects, engineers and other educated people who assisted in constructing magnificent churches and public buildings; these were in the Byzantine style, ornamented with famous sculptural works and paintings.

The Kiev State is greatly indebted to the culture, especially the art of architecture, sculpture and painting, brought from ancient Greece. But even this great influence could not supersede the inborn Slavic originality of the Ukrainian people, who, by absorbing the Byzantine, with its oriental tincture of colouring, and combining it with their own original designs, created and developed the beautiful patterns of their own native art.

Literary Masterpieces

The literary works of this time were naturally permeated with the religious influence and spirit of the times, since the writings of the priests, the monks and religious teachers were intended for church services and for religious instruction and education. However, in the 12th century, one of the literary masterpieces written in 1187 is the "Lay of Prince Igor." This product of an unknown author, who probably accompanied the expeditions as a soldier or a singing warrior, gives in poetic form a description of the actual battles of those times against the Asiatic tribes who came from beyond the Caspian Sea.

Exceptionally outstanding in the field of architecture in the Kiev State is the Kiev Sophia Cathedral, which was built in 1037. This is a noble structure with its mosaic designs, magnificent sculpture and paintings.

The Mongolian invasion of 1241 completely destroyed the Kiev State and all its cultural achievements, and broke the power of resistance of the Ukrainian people against their strong aggressive neighbors in the west and northwest—Poland and Lithuania,—who themselves had earlier been saved from disaster at the hands of the Mongolian tribes by the very same nation they now sought to conquer, the Kiev State.

For nearly a century the western Ukrainian State of Halych-Wolynia succeeded in defending itself against the Polish and Lithuanian aggressors. Here Ukrainian culture continued to flourish, absorbing some influences of Western Europe culture. The Latin language, which in Western Europe was already in use in diplomatic circles and legal transactions, was introduced. However, by the end of the 14th century all the Ukrainian territory had been finally conquered by the Polish and Lithuanian rulers with the help of the Hungarians. The Ukraine was treated as a colony, and the Ukrainian people like slaves. Such was the fate of the Ukrainian State for many centuries.

Oppression

Then again ensued a long, bloody struggle of the Ukrainian people against tyranny and oppression. This culminated in the great national uprising led by Hetman Khmelnitsky, who liberated the Ukraine from Polish domination in the 17th century. To protect the Ukraine from aggression by the Polish and Turkish oppressors, Khmelnitsky brought the Ukrainian people into union with the fraternal Russian people who had established their powerful Moscovite State. This unity was later broken by the Moscow Czars who, in their 300-year reign over the Eastern Ukraine, subjected the Ukrainian people to national oppression and their culture to rude obliteration.

In the meantime, the Western Ukrainian territory, which had been under Polish domination, came under the rule of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy after the partition of Poland. The Polish feudal lords retained their privileges under the Hapsburg rulers, with yet greater cruelty and oppression. The Austro-Hungarian monarchy collapsed with the end of the first Great War, and the inhabitants of the Eastern Ukraine were able to emerge as members of a state, but this time as a Soviet Republic, with a new social and political constitution. The Western Ukraine, on the other hand, was subdivided among the Polish, Czecho-Slovakian and Rumanian states.

Folk-Lore

Thus, during the centuries of struggle for their very existence, the Ukrainian people were unable to develop any material culture, and instead accumulated their great treasury of folk-lore of both song and story which has become recognised by literary and music critics as among the most beautiful in the world.

Ukrainian folk songs developed through the centuries, depicting the cultural-historical life of the Ukrainian people. They can be classified in three distinct groups, each one belonging to a definite period in the historical development of the people.

The first period is that of the pre-Christian era, over a thousand years ago, when the pagan cult existed. This period contributed a great number of spiritual songs, songs about the seasons of the year, songs about the various stages of man's life. These can be divided into carols, spring sonnets, seasonal songs, harvest songs, songs for weddings, for funerals, and so on. They are characteristic for their simplicity of melody and clear diatonism.

The second period begins with the coming of Christianity to the Ukraine. In this period, Christianity strove to overcome the primitive cult and consequently its songs. When it could not eliminate the primitive songs entirely it strove at least to Christianize them. The effects of this struggle can be seen in the songs that have come to us from this period. In them are new trends mixed with the old. New and changed conditions of living were also reflected in the form and type of songs that developed.

The third period is outstanding in the history of the Ukrainian people because of the great struggle they waged for their independence, beginning with the middle of the 16th century, against the attacks of Polish magnates and Turkish sultans. This struggle for freedom, which lasted almost a century, gave rise to a new form and content in Ukrainian songs which are known as ballads or historical songs. In those days, as even today, they are played by *kobzars* (the "kobza" is a national Ukrainian instrument, and people who played it were called "Kobzars"), and *bandurists* (a "bandura is also a Ukrainian musical instrument), and so on. The great Ukrainian poet, Taras Shevchenko, who drew material from this rich source for his unforgettable poems, called a collection of his works "Kobzar".

Music Reflects Life

Ukrainian folk music reflects the life of the people in all its stages and phases: feudalism, the czarist-gendarmist oppression, national and social inequality of the Ukrainian people, family customs in those difficult circumstances. The songs portray such incidents as recruiting to the army, the fate of the orphaned servant, the hard labor on the lands and in the factories of the feudal lords. Sorrow and happiness, the joy of love and separation, the lifelong oppression and struggle for freedom—all this and more have the Ukrainian people poured into their songs.

Cherishing the songs of primitive times, songs of the mediaeval ages, of serfdom and czarism, as historical cultural attributes, the Ukrainian people are now singing new songs—songs of a successful and happy life on the land where they have now become free and of which they are again the owners—on the land of their new Soviet Ukrainian Republic.

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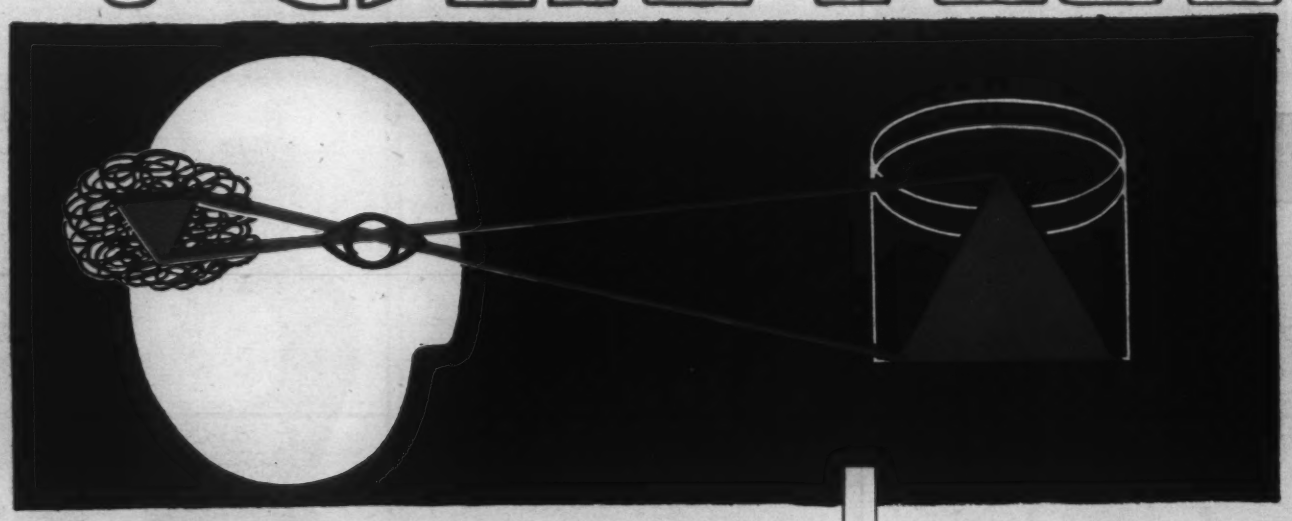

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THE SCIENCE FRONT

Coal and Sawdust Will Be Basic Materials to Help Feed World

By PROFESSOR A. M. LOW

THE shelves of the world's larders are bare. According to recently issued statistics there is a deficiency in almost every common and important article of food except wheat.

Sugar, fats and meat production are far below the needs of the Western nations, without taking into consideration the millions in Asia who, even before the war, had less food than was necessary for the mere maintenance of health.

Experts hold out little hope that the position can be immediately remedied by the ending of the war or the release of shipping, for this is a shortage due not so much to the food being in the wrong place, as has been the case through Hitler's war, as to the food not being there at all.

Yet, paradoxically, it is safe to forecast that if we use the knowledge gained during the war, in a few years the world's larders will be fuller than they have ever been and that, for perhaps the first time in human history, it will be possible to visualize the position where enough food is produced for every man, woman and child to have enough to eat and enjoy good health.

When we talk of deficiencies today we are apt to forget that there have always been deficiencies in the world's food. Over the course of a few years the world has never produced enough food for everyone in it, much less ensured that this food was in the right place. Modern research and the collection of statistics have made this obvious.

Famines, malnutrition, disease and the other effects of deficiencies in the past were either unrecognised or considered irremedial acts of God. But the plain fact is that, even if the transport, the economic system and the will to distribute the food equally had been there, sufficient food was not actually produced.

What are the great examples of progress that have been made that enable us to be optimistic about the future, even if we have to tighten our belts a trifle at the moment?

Effects of Mechanization

First is the rapid mechanization of agriculture. This is not new, but it has been greatly accelerated during the war and a whole series of specialized machines have been developed for enabling one man to grow the food that formerly required ten men to produce.

There are trenching, cultivating, planting and harvesting machines of many kinds, and today there remain few agricultural operations which cannot be performed by machinery much more rapidly than by hand. The incidental effect of this will be to enable the worker on the land to earn more.

We have seen the effects in Britain's great increase in agricultural produce which would have been impossible without mechanization, and we can soon judge the effect that mechanization will have in the next few years on the agriculture of more backward countries. Nor is mechanization at an end. We shall see the development of more complex machines which will enable far greater use to be made of the land.

We shall also grow more food in every country as a result of the intensified research in our laboratories. It is only now that we are applying to plants, earth and animals the scientific methods of research which have enabled modern industry to reach its present stature.

Cheaper Fertilizers

We are still profoundly ignorant of some of the complex processes of fertility or growth, but we are learning rapidly. Space does not permit more than a mention of some of the lines of research which will increase the production of the earth. We shall have better and cheaper synthetic fertilizers—it was the discovery of how to fix the nitrogen of the air into fertilizer that made Malthus' pessimistic prophecies that the world would starve in the 19th century prove false.

We shall have better strains of plants and animals, enabling crops to be grown in hotter and colder climates, where the soil is at present considered barren. You have only to produce an apple or a wheat that can be grown 100 miles nearer the Arctic Circle than any previous type to add hundreds of thousands of square miles to the area available for cultivation.

We shall know how to control sex in animals, how to make sheep produce twins with certainty, how to use artificial insemination so that the finest strains can be made available all over the world very cheaply. This means more food from the same area and with the same labor.

But one of the biggest contributions is likely to come from synthesizing laboratories. Food will be made from materials that are inedible and even from purely inorganic substances like coal and air. Today we eat one great synthetic food, margarine. This is a product of the laboratory, invented in the 19th century to meet the situation where Europe's population was increasing much more rapidly than its edible fat supplies.

Now we have other similar processes for producing synthetic proteins. In fact these processes short circuit the cow or the sheep which turn grass into meat. The processes depend upon the power of special yeasts to feed on sugar products that have been considered waste. The yeast yields proteins that can be made edible and appetizing and this points the way to reducing the world's deficiency of protein foods.

The process is already in action both in the West Indies, where waste sugar is used, and in Germany, where some 200,000 people got their weekly meat ration from seven factories which used sawdust as the basic raw material. It remains to be seen how the real and artificial foods compare in ultimate value.

Increase in the speed of transport will enable perishable goods to be distributed over a wider area, and thus increase the amount consumed compared with that wasted. More important, the improved methods of preserving food developed during the war will enable food not only to be better distributed geographically but also in better time.

These are only some of the great advances which make it possible to forecast that the world should have enough to fill its larder in a few years, even taking into consideration the natural increase in its population. It is for us to develop the proper technique for ensuring that these foods are available.

TIME FOR A CHANGE OF SCENE?

Nothing could be more refreshing than to visit Niagara and thrill again to the majesty and beauty of the Falls. You'll enjoy the bracing air and you'll carry away a picture that will brighten wintry days.

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Kamchatka Has Fish For All the World

By DAVID ENGLAND

Kamchatka, the province in the north-eastern section of Siberia in the same latitude as the Aleutians, is one of the least known places in the world, says Mr. England. It is reputed to be amazingly rich in silver and other minerals, but with vast areas covered with impenetrable jungle, a dozen or more active volcanoes, a climate so harsh that much of the land is still unsurveyed, and a small population of a necessarily tough calibre.

The seas around abound in fish, salmon is so common that it is given to the dogs, and the canning industry is already prosperous. There is also a great trade in furs. Remarkable progress has been made in the last 25 years and much more will be heard of Kamchatka in the future with Russia's ever increasing industrial power in the Far East.

THE U.S. has raised no objections to Russia's acquisition of the southern half of the island of Sakhalin and the Kuriles. Marshal Stalin has had a word to say on Japanese action early this century with regard to these territories. He recalled how, after the defeat of 1904, Japan took advantage of Russia's weakness to wrest southern Sakhalin from her, and to strengthen her hold over the Kuriles, thus locking all outlets to the ocean in the East, and consequently, also outlets to the ports of Kamchatka.

This gigantic peninsula is shaped like a huge bludgeon, and if the Japanese had not surrendered, the chances are that the Russians would have attacked the Kuriles from there. From its southernmost tip, Cape Lopatka, is only seven miles from the Kuriles, where, at Paramushir, the Japs had a powerful naval base.

Kamchatka is one of the least known countries on the face of the earth, although much more is likely to be heard of it, with Russia's quickly developing industrial power in the Far East. Much of it is still unsurveyed, but the seas around teem with fish, and explorers tell amazing tales of its wealth in minerals.

Yet it is a grim land of forests, rocky plains and rugged mountains, much of it covered with snow for the greater part of the year. A land of scanty population—around 25,000 now—but at the same time a land of iron men. For this climate, harsh and stern, has no time for weaklings.

Immense Potentialities

Despite all these handicaps, Kamchatka has immense potentialities. And, like the rest of Russia's Siberian territories it has made remarkable progress during the past 25 years. The chief port is Petropavlovsk, situated on the fine bay of Avacha, facing the Pacific. Recently the Soviet Pacific Fleet has been using the port, and a considerable number of units has been sent to strengthen it.

What the present population of Petropavlovsk is cannot be quoted with certainty. Before the war it was about 2,000, but its commercial importance was much greater than this figure would suggest. The possibilities are that, with the return of the naval forces, it has grown.

The opening up of the Northern Seaway, from Murmansk across the "top" of Siberia, by which route the Pacific Fleet is reported to have been strengthened in submarines during the war, has also increased Petropavlovsk's status. The port was founded by the famous navigator, Bering, just over 200 years back. He was struck by the excellent harbour, and founded a small settlement named after the two ships of the expedition, St. Peter and St. Paul.

During the Crimean War the Russian Pacific Fleet was stationed there and drove off a combined English and French attack. Later the fleet was transferred to Vladivostok. Now Kamchatka's strategic value has much increased, this being the reason for the fleet's return.

The harbour is frozen from November to May, but Petropavlovsk is always active. It has a factory supplying cans to the canneries handling fish further up the coast; a cold storage plant; and a great trade in furs. There is a radio station, and in summer, regular steamship connection with Japan, Vladivostok, and the coastal settlements.

Highly Volcanic

As already mentioned Kamchatka is hardly known to anybody, except its nomads. It is one of the most volcanic areas on earth. Some two score volcanoes have been discovered so far, over a dozen of which are active, and some of the believed extinct ones have the unsettling habit of suddenly erupting. There are many hot springs, and earthquakes are frequent.

Great areas are covered with a kind of jungle growth, about seven feet tall, so impenetrable that it is almost impossible to make progress, even with an axe. The native bears get through and the natives follow their tracks.

In the short hot summer, the country swarms with incredible numbers of mosquitoes, which make life a misery. Birds and fur-bearing animals are abundant, and the latter include the sable. The natives breed reindeer for food, clothing and transport. They hunt and trap in winter and fish in summer, fish being the main article of diet.

Coal, silver and other minerals are known to exist, but up till now the remoteness of the country and the severity of the climate have prevented their exploitation.

So far fish has proved the main source of wealth. There are over 200 fishing stations along the coast, and fish is exported to China and Japan. The largest stations employ as many as 2,000 hands in summer, and they are linked to Petropavlovsk by powerful radio. Fish of many kinds are numerous, and among these are salmon, so common that they are fed to the dogs for food. In recent years up-to-date canneries have been established and some of the products find markets as far afield as the United States in normal times.

There is no doubt that Kamchatka is destined to become one of the world's leading sources of fish supplies, particularly as methods of preservation improve.

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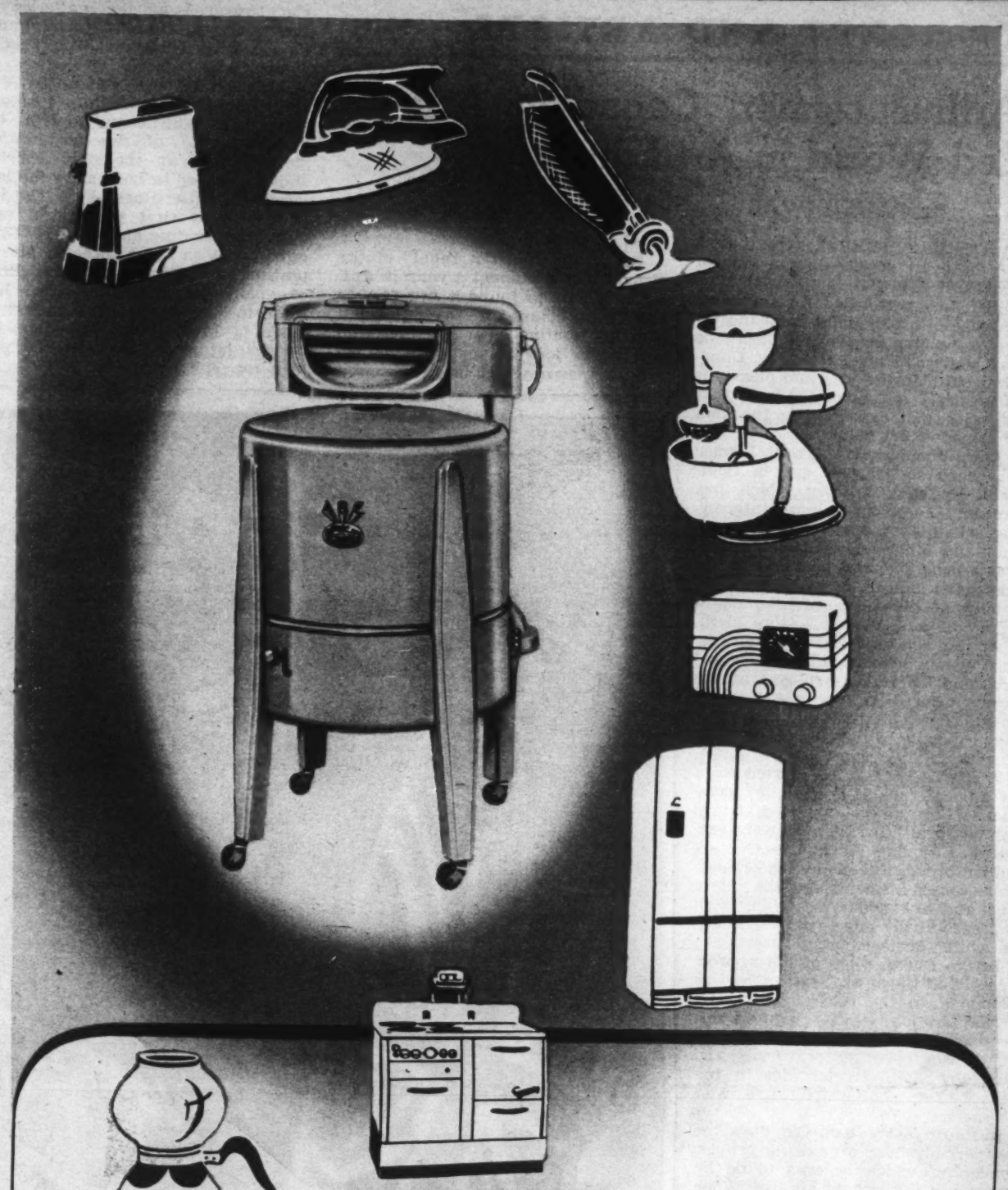

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32-57

ART AND ARTISTS

Arthur Lismer, Canadian Artist, Led World in Art Education

By PAUL DUVAL

ARTHUR LISMER has performed the same service in the field of Canadian art that Sir Ernest MacMillan has performed for Canadian music. Both a brilliant art educator and a painter in his own right, he has instructed generations of Canadian youth in the joys and pleasures of art and has contributed important canvases and drawings to the sum of Canada's art history.

Lean, dome-headed Arthur Lismer was born sixty years ago in Sheffield, England, a town which has probably contributed more interesting artists to Canadian art to date than any other. The Lismer family was a poor one, and Arthur's father was hard put to it to support his family of eight upon the meagre salary of a department store clerk.

At the age of twelve, Arthur Lismer won a scholarship at the local Sheffield School of Art—one of the many offered to encourage entry into the graphic arts and crafts by young people in the various English Counties.

At the same age, he started work in a local "black and white" commercial art studio where drawings for the local Liberal paper were executed. Enjoying at nights the art tuition brought about by his scholarship, young Lismer spent the mornings and afternoons scratching with a progressively more competent pen on white sheets of bristol board.

In the fourth year of his apprenticeship, at the age of sixteen, he was promoted to the role of picture-reporter, a job which required his visiting the scenes of murders, viewing corpses, covering local trials, and sketching visiting celebrities in the days before photography had won its spurs.

In those early teen-age days, he was already busy organizing groups, something which he was to do increasingly throughout his life. When sixteen, he set up the first local art society and led group-sketching trips through adjoining counties.

An Early Rebel

At twenty, though Arthur Lismer still considered Sheffield "one of the most picturesque of cities," he found it undeniably a dull one. Around him he found artistic life "corseted" with little opportunity to further expand the interest of the public in art; even as a young student he had begun to find the nineteenth century art of Alma-Tadema, Luke Fildes, et al., which the local populace fed upon, uninteresting and artificial.

So Arthur Lismer began to look elsewhere for artistic sustenance: he looked abroad—to Antwerp. In Antwerp there was the Academie Royale des Beaux Arts, an institution which supplied free tuition and which was a godsend to the poorer young artists of England who desired to study in Europe.

The future artistic "rebel" of the Group of Seven spent a year in Antwerp, where he found it not easy to survive on his meagre savings, but it was an exciting year for one who had never left his native land before: a year in which he first viewed the treasures of the galleries of Paris, and of the Provincial museums scattered through the French countryside.

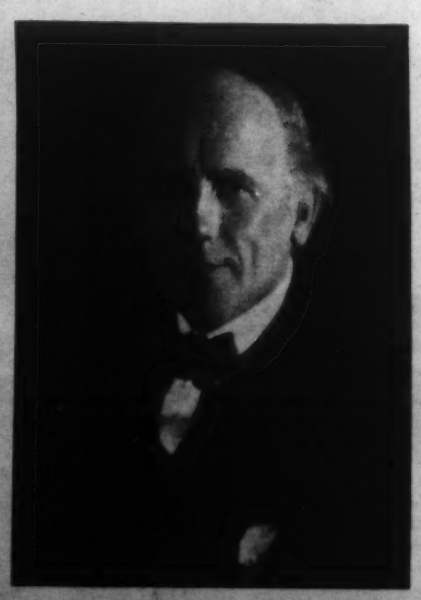
Although he had seen a few Van Goghs in Europe, Arthur Lismer's first important contact with the "modern art" of the post-impressionists was at the now epochal show arranged in London by the late great art critic, Roger Fry. The impact of that first viewing of canvases by Cezanne and Lautrec, Gauguin and Van Gogh directed his attention to the immense possibilities of painting, something he had hitherto looked upon as a matter of more or less tinting drawings. He became interested in color and pattern for their own sake.

And, as an eventual result of that early Roger Fry exhibition, Lismer quit his work as a commercial artist, chopped up his drawing desk to make a trunk (he still cherishes that clothes chest in his Rue Fort, Montreal, apartment) and set sail for Canada in 1910.

It was a bitter and lonely January night when Arthur Lismer's ship steamed into the harbor of Halifax. His first, confused impressions of Canada were sharp and unpleasant; the snow lay deep and the people seemed impatient. The New World did not, at first, seem a very bright one and, for a brief moment, he wished he had not come.

That brief moment, however, was never to be repeated, for Arthur Lismer soon discovered that our people are hospitable, if brisk, and he himself is proud of being a "Canadian" and realizes that his pioneering creative and educative work could not have been carried out in any other country in the world. Canada was to prove the perfect working ground for Arthur Lismer's dual talents.

Upon his arrival at Toronto from Halifax, Lismer found work with the Grip litho firm, the company which, under the shrewd direction of the late Albert H. Robson, was to encourage the birth of a group important to the history of Canadian art: the Group of Seven. In 1911, Tom Thomson, J. E. H. MacDonald, Franz Johnston, all eventually members of the Group, were employed at Grip.



Arthur Lismer

BETTY AND JIM will long remember all they saw of victory celebrations, but they are still too young to see the real meaning. We, their elders, have no excuse for lack of vision.

The coming of victory ended the *fighting* phase only of the war —the obviously terrible, cruel and destructive phase. It opened the period of reconstruction which we must approach with just as much understanding and tenacity or fail to attain the ends for which so many have paid so high a price.

We must meet the cost of bringing home hundreds of thousands of fighting men . . . of rehabilitating our ex-service men and women . . . of providing for our war disabled. We must co-operate with our allies in bringing relief to friendly peoples whose lands have been ravaged by the war. Production for this purpose, together with production to meet the accumulated needs in Canadian homes, will help to ensure employment that is so vital to us.

In fact we must rebuild and renew in countless ways before ever the carefree joys of peace become possible.

It is for this that we shall soon be asked to buy Bonds in the Ninth Victory Loan. Surely no thinking man or woman can fail to recognize that to save and lend is just as much a duty as ever. Happily in this case the path of duty is the path of self-interest. For, with *complete* peace, a still bigger nest egg in Victory Bonds will be the happiest of possessions.

Get ready now to buy Victory Bonds

NATIONAL WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE

How this Victory Loan differs from past loans

In the past there have been two Victory Loans in each year. This time there will be only one. Naturally the objective is higher for this reason.

Help to meet it by planning the same rate of savings as in previous Victory Loans . . . *which will buy double this time!* You will be investing in one yearly loan the same amount of savings as you formerly invested in two half-yearly loans.

Give your order to the Victory Loan Salesman who will call on you or place it with your bank or loan or trust company. You can also buy Bonds through your employer for cash or on the Payroll Savings Plan. Any one of these agencies will be glad to give you every assistance in completing your application. Bonds may be bought in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and larger.

F. H. Varley was to join them in 1912.

Lismer enjoyed his work at Grip in those days; he found his companions stimulating. He went on sketching trips with his fellow employees and they gave him his first introduction to the Canadian landscape. In the Summer of 1911, Lismer accompanied Tom Thomson on sketching jaunts through Toronto's Don Valley where Thomson first learned to paint. Lismer also painted around Lindsay, but was yet to come into contact with the Canadian North which he was to learn to love and interpret so dramatically later.

In 1912, the group at Grip was broken up by Albert Robson's resignation and, after returning to Sheffield to marry his boyhood sweetheart, Lismer returned to Toronto as a free-lance artist. It was in the year of his return in 1913, on a sketching trip with Thomson, that Lismer first viewed the Canadian Northland. He was to return to it intermittently for thirty years.

Lismer as Educator

In 1915, Arthur Lismer first launched upon the work for which he has since become world-famed: art education. Starting as an instructor with the Ontario Educational Department's Summer Course for teachers, he was soon branching out into teaching, directing and founding across the country. That same year he was appointed principal of the Halifax Art School and worked strenuously to develop it from virtually nothing during the following three years. While in Halifax, he also was employed by the War Department as an Official War Artist portraying convoys, sub-chasers and all of the paraphernalia of war at sea.

The war over, Lismer returned to Toronto in 1919 as vice-principal of the Ontario College of Art which was then located in Toronto's old Normal School. He also directed the Art College's summer courses from 1920 to 1935, working constantly, especially in the early days, to inject new life into the curriculum. Under him, he employed many members of the Group of Seven: A. Y. Jackson as painting instructor, F. H. Varley in instructing life classes and J. E. H. MacDonald and Frank Carmichael as design teachers. With the employment of such men, the College assumed new vigor.

Lismer as Artist

Despite his heavy teaching job, Lismer found time and energy during the Summer months to paint up in the Georgian Bay areas and along the north shore of Lake Superior. He confesses to being a "summer painter," from necessity, and is generally acknowledged to be "the greenest painter of the Group" because of it.

Despite the fact that he has not devoted his life solely to painting, the drawings and canvases of Arthur Lismer comprise an important group in the history of Canadian landscape painting. His works are strong and vigorous in conception, quite apart from what they may depict, and the fact that the backwash which inevitably follows upon the heels of any vital art movement has caused pine trees and the north country to pall upon the fastidious spectator, a number of Lismer's larger canvases and most of his drawings, when seen in historical perspective, will, I believe, be rated as important, quite apart from their interest as topographical exercises.

Although he continued with his summer classes, Lismer left the Ontario College of Art in 1927 to pursue his interests in child art and its sociological and psychological significance. In 1929, a five-year grant from the Carnegie Foundation permitted him to put his ideas into effect with teaching classes at the Art Gallery of Toronto. There, on Saturday mornings, hundreds of children from four to sixteen, gathered with large sheets of craft paper to sprawl and scrawl upon the marble floors of the gallery or on the sunlit lawns which surround the gallery's buildings.

During these years, Lismer carried out the functions of Art Director of the University of Toronto's Hart House Theatre, did extension lecturing for the University, and generally played an important role in bringing about the establishment of a Fine Arts course there.

World Recognition

It was his pioneer work with children which first brought Arthur Lismer to international attention. Recognized as a leader in his field, he was invited by French educationists to lecture on child art in Southern France. In 1934, the South African Government invited him to spend three months lecturing in the Cape, and throughout the native territories.

And in 1936, upon a second invitation of the South African Government, and with the financial assistance of the Carnegie Foundation, he spent a year promoting child and adult art education in South Africa, studying with specific attention the problem of native education. Through Bechuanaland, Zululand, the Orange Free State, in Durban, Johannesburg, Capetown, and scattered Boer settlements, this Canadian art educator lectured and set the foundation of child art education in the southern Dominion.

Lismer has a deep and worthy respect for the innate art talents of the negro and for his humor and his tenderness. As a result, he enjoyed his work in South Africa, and was rewarded by gratifying receptions wherever he went and, more important, also a gratifying success. For instance, in the South African city of Pretoria, today, there is a Canadian girl, former assistant to Arthur Lismer, Nora McCullough, directing Art Education for Cape Province. Thus, through his pioneer establishment of child art training in Canada, Arthur Lismer set the pattern for similar endeavor in other lands. He has spoken for and assisted in the creation of child and adult art centres in Australia and New Zealand, in [illegible] and Hawaii, and in America.

Creative art, which causes its practitioners to draw wholly [illegible] their own resources, is one of [illegible] most potent educational forces in developing creative social individualism. Arthur Lismer's early recognition of this has resulted in countless numbers of young men and women and boys and girls, not only in Canada, but throughout the Commonwealth, taking more out of and putting more into the social fabric of their nation and community.

At sixty, Arthur Lismer considers the work in which he has been a world pioneer only just begun. He looks forward to the day [illegible] when we shall have community centres devoted to the arts of living dotted across the breadth of our nation. When that day comes, as it surely will, this veteran Canadian will have done as much as any man, and more than most men, to lay its foundations.

Betty and Jim saw the Flags

...what did You see?

London Has the World's Largest University

BY L. E. SESSEL

That the University of London is the largest in the world is, perhaps, not generally realized, says Mr. Sessel, and although it is not nearly so old or so famous as Oxford and Cambridge, a University of London degree is, nevertheless, a mark of outstanding excellence. In its early days it was only an examining body but now in its teaching capacity it covers practically every branch of scholastic instruction.

The University of London was the first in the United Kingdom to admit women as candidates for degrees. Its new buildings, when completed, will cover 11½ acres.

ASK the average foreigner to name Britain's principal universities, and he will readily answer: "Oxford and Cambridge"—and then probably think a bit before mentioning a third. Yet the University of London has reached as distingisuhed a level as the two ancient English seats of learning, though it is not yet as famous.

True, the University of London cannot boast of the traditions of its renowned fellows — it only traces back its foundation to a little over 100 years, compared with the 800 years or more of Oxford and Cambridge—and in other respects and characteristics, not least in environment, it differs from them in many ways.

Since its establishment, however, and especially in the last few years, it has expanded so enormously—all the time maintaining its high status—that it is now the largest university in the world. Size by itself is not, of course, a true standard of importance, but a University of London degree is accepted everywhere as a mark of outstanding scholastic excellence in the branch of learning that it covers.

In its early days the University was only an examining body, authorized to confer degrees on proficient candidates from established or approved colleges. In course of time it was generally recognized that London should possess a teaching university, with power to regulate higher education and the means of becoming a great seat of learning corresponding in its size and resources to the wealth and imperial position of the largest city in the world. After surmounting numerous difficulties, the University was invested with the necessary powers in 1900. It is now governed by statutes made under an Act of Parliament passed in 1926.

As a teaching body, the University consists mainly of a number of federated colleges and teaching institutions. There are 65 of them and, with their various departments, they cover practically every form of scholastic instruction. Among them, for instance, are the medical colleges of all the great London voluntary hospitals, medical research schools, colleges devoted to theological, archaeological and historical studies, Oriental, African and European culture, music, agriculture, veterinary subjects, engineering in all its branches, economics—the list could be greatly extended.

Degrees are conferred in eight faculties, apart from the award of highly prized diplomas. There are three groups of students—internal (who work in any one of the schools of the University), external (who pursue their studies outside those schools) and associate (who take part of their training at a London University school though qualifying for, say, an Oxford or Cambridge degree; for instance, a medical student.

At the close of the last academic year (June, 1945) the University of London had over 11,000 internal students. There were 18,000 external. The number of applications for entry into the University Schools and colleges greatly exceeded the available accommodation and many had to postpone admission.

Five of the schools are open to women only; some, principally medical schools and theological colleges, to men only. But otherwise every degree, honor and prize is accessible to students of either sex on equal terms.

First to Admit Women

The University was the first in the United Kingdom to admit women as candidates for degrees. This was only done in stages. For, some eighty years ago, the Senate, having put up the question, was legally advised that it could not confer degrees "other than on persons such as those on whom university and academical degrees have been habitually conferred, i.e., persons of the male sex." Authority was then obtained to hold special examinations for women only and equal rights eventually triumphed.

The University schools are scattered all over London and its suburbs, and even extend to the neighboring countryside. They are self-governing, except in so far as they form part of the web which has its centre at University headquarters.

Even a condensed account of the University's activities would be incomplete without a mention of its matriculation and degree examinations all over the British Commonwealth and Empire. Thousands of candidates of all races—West African, Singalese, Mauritians, for example—participate; during the war examinations were conducted at prisoner-of-war camps and on warships: everywhere under strict precautions to prevent irregularities.

London University headquarters have had many moves in their time but were finally, until the Ministry of Information took over their brand new building in 1939, located in the central London district of Bloomsbury, to which they are more than ever anxious to return.

New Buildings

The new buildings, when completed, will cover 11½ acres. The site, which adjoins the British Museum, was acquired in 1927 with the assistance of a gift of £400,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation. The portion already erected consists of two great wings, with a central block surmounted by a superstructure of imposing height which forms one of London's most striking landmarks.

When air raids descended on London nearly all the schools dispersed to different parts of Britain—the Midlands, the West Country, Scotland, Wales. They have drifted back by degrees, and are still returning. It is hoped all will be back in their own quarters, except where these have been destroyed by enemy attack, with the opening of the new academic session in October, 1945. It is estimated that the entire University has suffered £1,000,000 damage from war bombing.

Londoners and others proud of the great capital have lavished generous benefactions on the University ever since its establishment. One of the most recent, which the Principal mentions in his latest report, has been the incorporation of the internationally famous Warburg Institute as a department of the University.

The Institute, which consists of some 80,000 books and photographs, was founded at Hamburg at the beginning of the century by the late Professor A. Warburg for the study of the classical tradition in European countries.

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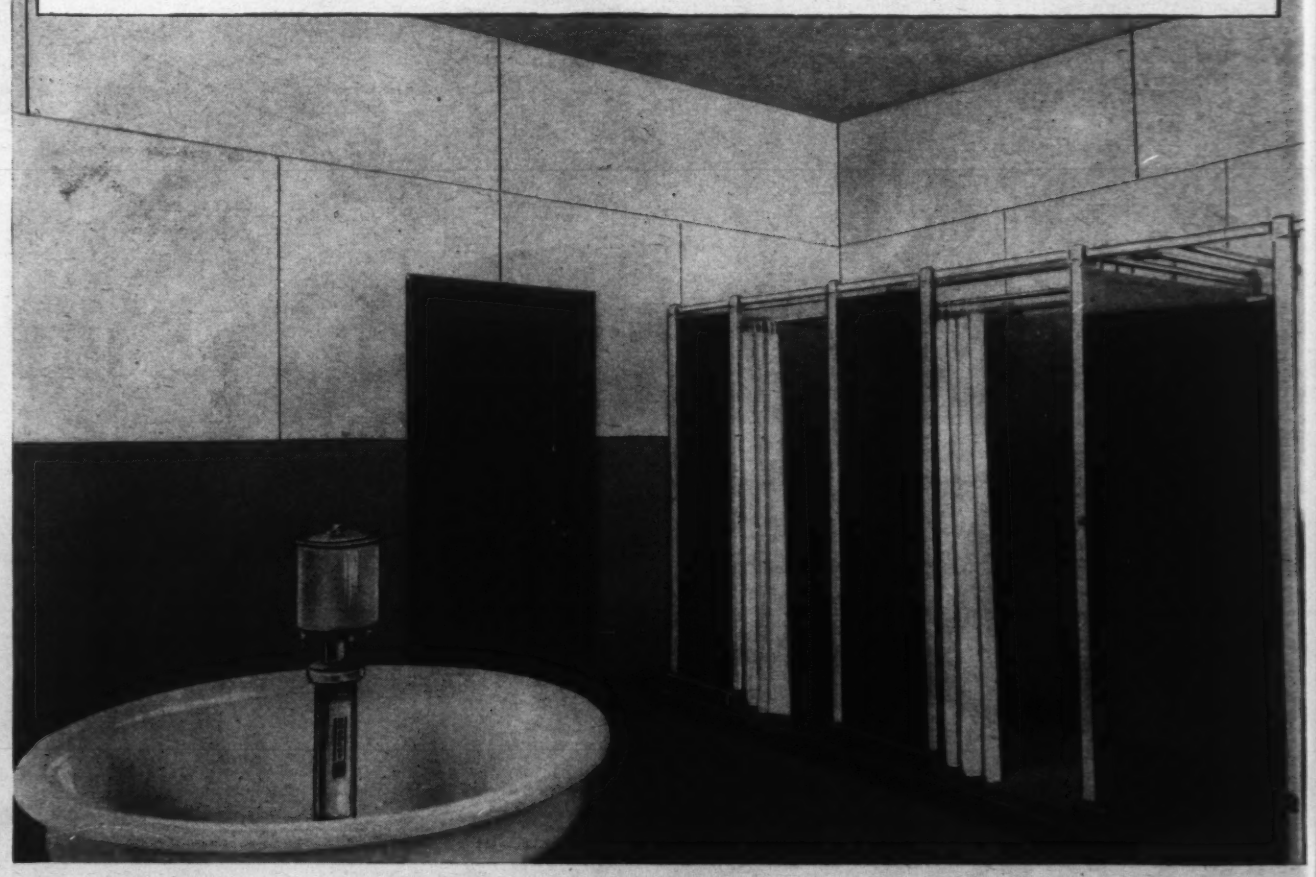

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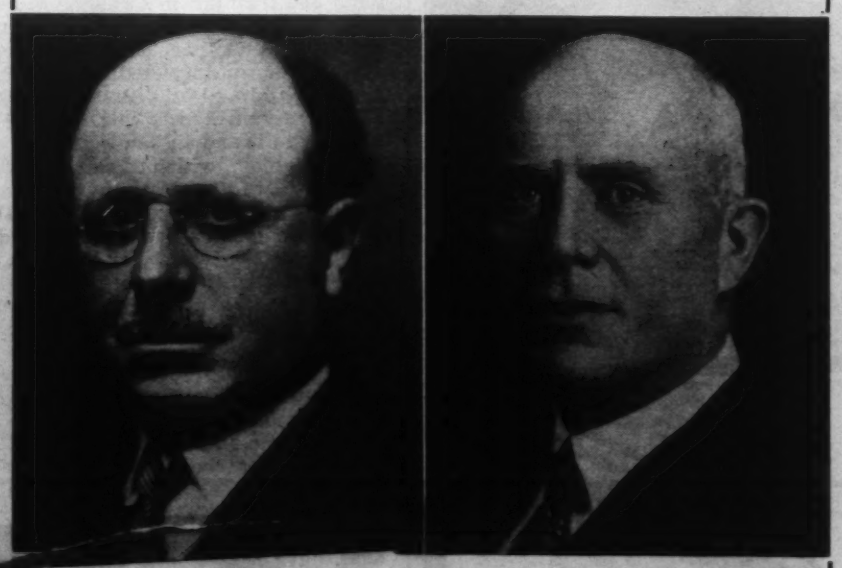

Victor R. Smith — John G. Parker

Victor R. Smith, President of the Confederation Life Association, and John G. Parker, Managing Director of The Imperial Life Assurance Co., have been appointed directors of The Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto.

THE LONDON LETTER

Lend-Lease or Not, Britons Will Eat Lots of Bread and Porridge

By P. O'D.

GRAIN experts in Canada and the United States have a comparatively easy time. Weeks and even months before the harvest they can make a reasonably good guess as to its size and quality—though perhaps the word "guess" is unworthy of such scientific prognostications. There is always the weather, of course, but they can afford to gamble on its following a more or less regular course and not making a complete hash of their forecasts.

Here in these wet and wind-swept islands it is very, very different. No one can say from day to day what the weather will do, and it varies from county to county—almost from parish to parish—in the most amazing way. A prophet has to be a prophet indeed, and one good guess in five is enough to give a man a national reputation as a crop-wizard. You might as well consult an astrologer. He is just as likely to be right.

This year's grain harvest is an instance. The crop started out by looking like the biggest and best in British agricultural history. Everybody was full of confidence. Then August, the critical month, proved wet and stormy, and from many parts of the country came reports of fields of grain battered down and lying on the sodden ground. Everybody was in despair.

Now—well, now it appears that the final result, if it has belied our highest hopes, has belied our worst fears. It is not too bad—better than average, in fact.

The capricious god who rules the British climate relented sufficiently to let the farmers get it in. It looks as if for a while we shall eat reg'lar—no matter what happens to the Lend-Lease negotiations. There will at least be bread. Oh, yes, and porridge!

A Colt's Price

At Newmarket last week a yearling colt was sold. This particular colt is a full brother to Dante, this year's Derby winner, and a very fine and promising youngster by all accounts. It ought to be, for it was bought by the Gaekwar of Baroda for no less than $147,000. Think of it! All that money for a horse a year old!

The whole business, especially in such times as these, seems absurdly out of proportion. Can anyone, however expert, be certain that this colt will ever earn even a quarter of his purchase price? Not that this really matters. Racing is a gamble from every point of view, and if the Gaekwar wishes to spend his money in this sort of speculation, that is his business, not ours. And obviously there must have been other wealthy men in the running. The Gaekwar wasn't bidding against himself.

None the less, a good many people—and not spoil-sports either—must have read of this transaction with a certain grim disapproval. Just now this is rather a grim world.

51st "Proms" Season

No man is indispensable—which is a sad but also encouraging truth. For fifty years Henry Wood was the presiding genius of the "Proms", the driving force, the central figure on which popular enthusiasm was focussed. Many people feared that without him the "Proms" would be rather like—shall we say, the British Government without Churchill? In neither case have their fears been justified. Institutions have a way of going on.

Actually the 51st season of the "Proms"—now officially known as the Henry Wood Promenade Concerts— has been the most successful of all, at any rate from the standpoint of attendance and popular enthusiasm. Over 300,000 people were present at the 49 concerts, with enthusiasm growing higher and hotter to the very end. The permanence of the "Proms" would certainly seem to be assured.

For the final concert there were two orchestras (the London Symphony and the B.B.C.) and no less than three conductors, Sir Adrian Boult, Basil Cameron, and Constant Lambert. They all got the ovations traditional on such occasions, and a very sonorous and triumphal time was had. Very grand it all sounded, even on the radio.

Macbeth's Home To Be Sold

At the far end of the Caledonian Canal—horrid name for so lovely a stretch of loch and mountain!—there is a particularly beautiful estate running down to Loch Ness. It includes Glen Urquhart, and the ancestral home of Macbeth. Now we are told, this great estate, which has been maintained as a unity for 1,000 years or more, is to be broken up and sold. More's the pity!

With the Treasury octopus casting its long tentacles about most of a man's income while he lives and most of his estate when he dies, this sort of thing, I suppose, is inevitable. Heirs find it impossible to pay the death duties, and the National Trust cannot be expected to take over every beautiful and historic stretch of country.

The harsh alternative is to sell. So sold they must be, the glens and the hills, the long and lovely stretch of lakeside, the ancient deer forest of Balmacaan—where no doubt Macbeth hunted, when he had no other killing job on hand—the salmon streams, the old mansion house, the farms and the crofts.

But, beautiful as it all is, I don't think I should like to live there as a mere intruder by right of purchase.

Who'll Replace Prisoners?

What farmers over here will do when the prisoners of war are sent home again is very hard to say—and probably much harder to solve. Wherever you went about the countryside during the recent harvest, you saw Germans or Italians running tractors and binders, stooking grain, helping with the thrashing.

I saw one thrashing outfit which was being run entirely by hefty, fair-haired young fellows in field-gray, who had obviously done much the same sort of thing at home in Westphalia or the Silesian plain. They were making a first-class job of it, as even the farmer admitted.

Leaving out the P. O. W.'s, there are by actual count 90,000 fewer workers on the land in England and Wales now than in 1939—and very little prospect of the present number being much increased. Higher wages elsewhere, a shortage of rural houses, and among the younger men an apparently growing dislike of farmwork, as offering less present interest and less future prospect. And so the trek to the town goes on.

It may be that some of the men demobilized from the Forces will decide to return to the land, but how many? Not nearly enough, say the farmers. Thousands and thousands of acres will go back to pasturage, for the simple and sufficient reason that there won't be the men to till them.

Nationalize the land, say our Socialist planners. But it is hard to see what difference that would make. You can't nationalize farm-hands—in Russia perhaps, but not here.

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The soft, creamy foods of today require too little chewing—gums don't get the exercise they need; they become tender and sometimes bleed. That tinge of "pink" warns you to see your dentist immediately. It may not be serious but let your dentist make the decision.

But don't wait for trouble to come. Start today to keep your teeth brighter, your gums firmer, your smile more radiant and attractive with Ipana and massage.

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SMOKING MIXTURE

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

A Large, Thick Volume of Verse On The Wherefore of Mankind

THAL, a poem by Jeremy Ingalls. (Ryerson, $4.25.)

ONE poem, ranging on and on for over 600 pages; say, 20,000 lines, mostly pentameters, is more than remarkable; it is unique, if only for its length. But the amazing thing about this is the high quality of the verse. Aside altogether from the subject the lines make felicitous music, such as this drifting fragment:

I have believed
God might create an oleander tree,
Adapt a yellow reed to rocky walls,
Or rear a purple-bodied, green-necked dove
As gaudy as a Persian tapestry.

Here is another, picked at random:
The large, bright stars of my own land, the bells
Of restless sheep, the hoofs of donkeys slipping
The loose, red stone, spruce-flavored taste
Of country wine, a young man's singing,
An old man's meditation over meat . . ."

The technical finish of these lines, and thousands of others, cannot be denied. The author in her scant 34 years of life has learned the latent beauty of the English tongue. Page upon page can be relished without reference to their meaning or their relation to the general theme.

That theme is fluid. In general, it is the search of mankind for some single lifebuoy of certainty in the raging sea of life. The whence, the whither and the why of man; those three unanswerable questions have staggered the reason through ten thousand generations. Each new calamity sets new thinkers and dreamers gibbering, or preaching, or singing. And the mystery is unsolved.

But from this general theme minor themes sprout. There is a scornful review of culture, in Greece, in Palestine, in India and in China. There is a theory that music, especially if freed from form and key, is the enchanted language which will probe the secret. Thal, the personalized spirit of man, is a musician and composer, living in New York and indulging a 57th street cynicism. Often enough throughout the poem there are patches of obscurity, beautiful in themselves, but scarcely rewarding to the reader.

Miss Ingalls began this poem thirteen years ago, when she was 21. She was of the so-called Disillusioned Generation. A good few of those in her age-group were running to the publishers with frustration tales, modelled on the Albert Chevalier aphorism, "Wot's the good of anyfink? Wy, nofink." With due respect, the point of view is "dated."

And considering that the author in those thirteen years has compassed a vast amount of academic learning, is now a collegiate professor, a cultural lecturer on English poetry, and an established writer of lyrical verse, crowned by Yale, it would be less than reasonable to believe that she ended her *magnum opus* with the same outlook as when she began it. Perhaps that may account for the fluidity and indecision of her message and its atmosphere of philosophic doubt.

Despite the high merits of the poem, one remembers Dr. Johnson's remark, "Sir, does anybody read *all* of a book?"

•

The Lawgiver

THE TABLES OF THE LAW, by Thomas Mann. (Ryerson, $3.00.)

THIS short reconstruction of the life of Moses as leader and lawgiver is, of course, built upon the Book of Genesis. The legendary accretions, the signs and wonders, are either explained away as natural phenomena or ignored while the writer calls his imagination to aid in rounding out the career. The result is a tale of uncommon distinction. It was first published in English in 1943 as one of a collection of ten stories called "The Ten Commandments." This is a new translation by H. T. Lowe-Porter.

•

The Beginning of the End

THE WAR; FIFTH YEAR, by Edgar McInnis. (Oxford, $2.50.)

WITH the same steady vision and talent for readable condensation noted in his previous volumes Prof. McInnis approaches the climax of his long task. He begins with the breaking of the Dneiper line by the Russians, describes fully the cause of the stalemate in Italy, and then comes to the famous Conferences at Moscow, Cairo and Teheran. The invasion of Normandy is presented with gratifying clarity.

•

An Early Dos Passos

FIRST ENCOUNTER, by Dos Passos. (Philosophical Library, N.Y. $2.00, U.S. funds.)

LOOKING over old manuscripts, not yet printed, Mr. Dos Passos found a record of his impressions of the war of twenty-five years ago when he was a half-baked Harvard man continuing his education as an ambulance driver in France. He found a sharp contrast between the talk of American soldiers of that day and that of the modern man-at-arms. "To us," he says in his preface, "the European war of 1914-1918 seemed a horrible monstrosity, something outside the normal order of things, like an epidemic of yellow fever where yellow fever had never been heard of before. To the young men of today war and oppression are inherent deformities of mankind."

The old notion that such things could be ended once for all by a united heave-ho has been replaced, he thinks, by a smiling cynicism. A man with a club-foot no longer looks for a cure, but adapts himself to live with it as comfortably as possible. Whether or not the novelist's observation and conclusion are sound there is reason to doubt if Americans in general are as sure as they once were that Heaven is merely a projection in time of the United States, while Hell, similarly, is the ultimate expression of Europe.

The talent of Mr. Dos Passos as a novelist is the creation of excitement by violent contrast. He made a good start at this technique a quarter-century ago. The book has a reality that conveys to the reader the black hatred that all decent people must feel in the presence of resolute killing, professional or amateur.

•

A "Grand Guignol"

THE LONELY STEEPLE, a novel, by Victor Wolfson. (Musson, $3.00.)

A YOUNG girl, steeped in the bitterness of poverty, without friends, without affection even at home, is violated at fourteen by a bestial father. So she is driven in upon herself, the prey of imaginary guilts and fears. At eighteen she is married to a ne'er-do-well whose only object is to spite his respectable father. Striving to do her whole duty, despite the neglect and hatred of her husband, she sinks gradually into a settled melancholy. At last love comes to her before she is divorced. The guilt complex is increased. In a wild flare of insanity she sets fire to the house where her former husband, his new wife and their baby are immured, and so she goes to the asylum.

After eighteen years the sight of a cup, once associated with the man she really loved, sets her to the writing of her story. The cold horror of the tale recalls Poe and the *Rue Morgue*, but Poe never wrote anything so continuously brilliant. The range of the eerie invention, set against the commonplaces of Cape Cod, the grasp of abnormal psychology, the imaginative understanding of the lack of concentration-power and continuity in a writer mentally ill, the character drawing in monologue and dialogue, the persistence of "atmosphere" and the spirit of pity that suffuses the whole book give the tale vivid strength. It is a novel thoroughly unpleasant — and memorable.

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THE BOOKSHELF

Killing Race and Creed Hates In Kindergarten and School

THE SPRINGFIELD PLAN, by Alexander Alland and James Waterman Wise. (Macmillans $3.25.)

EVEN a long-established community, with more than a fair share of civilized and well-ordered folk, is not free from racial, religious and political prejudice. Its appearance in family life soon spills over into the school and there becomes a fixation carried on into adult life, and hampering progress towards the democratic ideal.

John Granrud, Superintendent of Schools in Springfield, Mass., noted that practically all the teachers under his direction came from one class of the population, although the city enclosed Poles, Jews, Negroes, Hungarians, Italians etc. As vacancies appeared in the staff he sought out qualified teachers from among the minorities and recommended their appointment. Meanwhile he had conferred with scores of community leaders in all fields and with outside educationists in search of a general technique for the elimination of race and religious suspicions in the class-room and in the school-yard.

For five years the meaning of democracy has been drilled into the children, by showing them how the nations from which came their playmates Judith, or Isidore, Patrick or Dougall, Gretchen or Hans, had contributed to the rise and progress of the United States in general, and Springfield in particular. Naturally the information came into the homes and had the interesting effect of enlisting people of good-will in informal association to make their city a homogeneous community.

Here is a photographic record of what has been going on in Springfield; the pictures made in schools and homes by Alexander Alland, the text written by a distinguished educator who believes in "a world of togetherness, feasible despite present discords, and to be fashioned out of the very frictions that threaten American unity." It's a good book, holding stimulation for every community on this continent.

•

The Power of Freedom

THE FREE STATE, by D. W. Brogan. (Ryerson, $2.50.)

THE Professor of Political Science at Cambridge has here assembled all the criticisms of democracy in action, its muddling-through, its inability to prepare for calamity, its political quarrels, etc., and proves that in the long run it will utterly destroy any totalitarian enemy. So many intangibles govern the action of a free people, so many imponderables combine to make the power of an avalanche.

The book has only 130 pages, but it is so well documented by the events of history, and so admirably argued that it cannot be controverted. It ought to be a required text-book in every secondary school.

•

Jagged Beauty

SANDSTONE, and Other Poems, by Anne Marriott. (Ryerson, $1.50.)

THE grim tale of the long prairie drought was most completely told by Miss Marriott in a poem called "The Wind Our Enemy", first published as a chap-book in 1939. That rich, but jagged, work overflows with mingled pity and anger and "wears" uncommonly well. It is included in this interesting collection of 32 poems, most of which are worthy of their high company.

There is a jagged side to most of them, and one fears that sudden hyphenated nouns with no definite article and rough adjectives are trailing-off into a mannerism. Particularly that impression comes in reading "Cripple Creek", "a twisted muscle of water cramp-writhing torturously through fields held by steel-brace banks." But the eyes of the poet are deep-seeing; the heart of her, sound, and the graces of writing sometimes struggle past rough vocables to produce memorable things.

•

Art Leaders

SEVEN PAINTERS, An Introduction to Pictures, by A. C. Ward. (Oxford, $1.25.)

A GLIMPSE at each of seven schools of painting, Flemish, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, English, American and French, is provided in this little book. The author writes for an uninformed audience, presumably young, giving a summary of the life of each representative painter and explaining the reasons for his greatness. He deals with Jan Van Eyck, Leonardo da Vinci, El Greco, Vermeer, Constable, Whistler and Cesanne. There are seven plates in full color.

•

False Christianity

CAN THESE BONES LIVE? by Roger Babson and Dudley Zuver. (Musson, $2.50.)

DO CHRISTIANS follow the program of living laid down by Jesus and reported in the Gospels? Some do, and these are dynamos of energy attracting and charging other people. But the majority don't, says this book. They water-down religion to a pale idealism, useful on Sunday, but having nothing to do with ordinary six-days activity.

All this and more has been said time and again. But this time it is said by a Churchman and a psychologist in combination, the Churchman dominating. Mr. Babson is a business man of reputation. He has sat on Church Boards. He has even been presiding officer of a Congregational Union, and he is indignant at the gap between the plain words of the Master and the conscious or unconscious word-spinning of clergy and church-members.

Being inordinately sure of his own opinions and judgments he attacks egotism as anti-Christ. Being convinced of the need of charity he becomes uncharitable both in thought and word.

Indeed the treatise calls up immediately the figure of the dominant personality of a Board of Directors banging on the table to intimidate his opponents. So however right he may be, in whole or in part, he is more likely to stir resentment than to compel co-operation. Still it's an interesting book.

•

Thought Run to Seed

THE UNQUIET GRAVE, by Palinurus (Cyril Connolly) (Musson, $3.00.)

THIS is a small book of reflections, aphorisms and quotations, English and French, so extremely sensitive that it is futile, if not decadent. The philosophy of negation summed up becomes the negation of philosophy and a contempt for humanity.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Treasure Trove from Canadian Attics and Clothes Closets

By BERNICE COFFEY

THEY say the war is over. Aren't the boys coming home by the thousands nearly every day? Gasoline ration books have become rather quaint souvenirs. And it won't be so very long before shiny new automobiles, refrigerators and many other things, will be around again. Nylon stockings, too. It's just a matter of getting the nation's economy unravelled and knitted back into its peacetime shape. So some people say.

The war is not at an end for the people in the liberated countries. There are 125,000,000 of them who are in the direst need of essential clothing. Of this number 30,000,000 are children, and 25,000,000 are "statistically naked" according to official reports.

These statistics represent people who used to take for granted the customary decencies of sufficient clothing, warmth and enough to eat. Today they are reduced to the level of sub-humans. They have neither fuel to warm their houses in frigid weather, nor enough food to build the physical resistance needed to endure hardship.

As individuals we must leave to officialdom the task of getting food and fuel to these people. But the National Clothing Collection offers the opportunity to give a peculiarly direct and personal expression of our desire to help.

Serviceable clothing is needed—the sort of things one keeps around crowded to the back of the clothes closet because they are too good to discard and for which year after year one carries on a running battle with the moths. That suit, still good for several seasons were it not for the fact that it is completely outdated. The dress with the sleeves puffed at the shoulders. The snowsuit, pullovers and pants young Jack wore until he attained the dignity of the First Grade. Perhaps they have been kept for an emergency. Well, this is it.

All these idle things still can give priceless aid and comfort to those who literally have nothing. When one is cold to the marrow for months on end the cut and smartness of the clothes that cover one's nakedness are of little importance.

The National Clothing Collection, which ends October 20, is sponsored by the Canadian United Allied Relief Fund, formed of representatives of the twelve war relief organizations in this country, and UNRRA. Everywhere in Canada there are convenient depots where clothing may be left, the first step on its way to those whose need is terribly urgent.

Table Talk

Cruets and other such quaint furnishings have vanished but still the modern dinner table lags several leagues behind fashion's progress in other directions, according to those usually vaguely referred to as "fashion authorities."

One of these, Carole Stupell, a young American designer, maintains that while the conversation and food of the modern dinner party are of 1945 vintage, fine china, beautiful glassware and spotless damask, are used just as they were in grandmother's day—with (sorry, grandmother!) the same lack of integration and imagination in table design.

Here are the basic rules the Stupell school of thought lays down on the subject of table decor (brides and hostesses going in for extensive domestic reconversion, please note):

China, glassware, silver and linens should be bought to go together. They should be chosen at the same time, not separately.

Color Tempts Palate

Miss Stupell favors the use of place mats instead of a tablecloth. And, since they are the backdrop for your setting, she likes the use of a solid color with napkins in a contrasting shade. By buying two sets in different shades you will be able to change them about.

Instead of using a complete dinner set of patterned china for the entire meal, use it with imagination and variation. Miss Stupell points out it is not only monotonous but not even common sense to cover up one pattern with another. Instead she alternates patterned china and transparent glass. If you use a patterned service plate, use a glass fruit cup or soup plate and saucer. Another time you might have the glass below and patterned china above.

Most important of all, remember your colors and by careful planning and coordination you will be able to achieve attractive results. Miss Stupell draws some interesting conclusions from her study of the psychology of color in relation to digestion. She warns hostesses never to serve similarly colored food on one plate. A variety of hues tantalizes the palate and a colorful meal is usually an enjoyable one.

This stylist of the dinner table points out that if monotony in food is bad for digestion, the monotony of table settings is just as bad for morale. A homemaker needs a complete wardrobe for her table just as much as she needs one for herself. And by that, isn't meant a set of "good" dishes stowed away in the cupboard and another ordinary set in use for every day.

ENCOUNTER

I TOSS you back the gauntlet
I never *could* wear;
I shall be very casual
In the thoroughfare,
Enquiring very carefully,
In measured civil tones,
After *all* your relatives;
Feeling in my bones
A horrid sort of dying
Sterile—and austere—
And cautioning my mad heart
"Hush!—or he'll *hear!"*

MONA GOULD

Grownups may be polite and say nothing but trust a child to speak out and tell the truth. That little boy is right too! There's no excuse for offensive, stained toilet bowls. Especially when it is so easy to keep them white and clean with Sani-Flush.

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Dorothy White: the Regina Girl Who "Felt Equal to the Task"

By DOROTHY PECHEY

SUCCESS is probably the most unpredictable and most elusive factor in this life. Some people achieve it almost in spite of themselves through the good offices of others, through force of circumstances, or just plain "lucky breaks." Others fit the key of their own genius into the lock and it yields magically and instantaneously. But these are few. Far more often the door is only broken down by the sheer battering of consistent and long term endurance and patience. Miss Dorothy White, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Co-operative Implements Limited is a career-minded woman, who has won her way to success by consistently "keeping her eye on the ball."

DOROTHY WHITE

The company which she represents with head office for the three prairie provinces in Regina was established first in 1940. At that time Miss White was a stenographer with the Minneapolis - Moline Power Implement Company of Canada, in the Regina office. She took up bookkeeping and accounting "on the side" to supplement her secretarial knowledge. This was in keeping with her characteristic "just in case" attitude, should opportunity come along.

It did. In the summer of 1941, B. N. Arnason, then secretary-treasurer of the newly-formed Canadian Co-Operative Implements Limited, decided that Miss White's experience in the implement field, together with her secretarial ability would make her a valuable employee. So Dorothy went to be a secretary to a secretary. And that was the beginning of the second lap of her long climb up to success.

Always interested in the co-operative movement personally, it does not need any imagination to realize how this personal interest immediately developed beyond a hobby into a motivating power. For the next year or so Dorothy quite frankly says she steeped herself in co-operatives and all their angles.

Today the co-operative movement is still her prime interest. She believes it has a "special appeal for women." In her opinion "too few women know where and how the money their husbands earn is spent. They have no idea how it can be conserved and spent to the best advantage. Proper participation in co-operative projects will give them best results from their money. This angle always appeals to a woman."

In February, 1942, Mr. Arnason resigned after accepting a position with the Saskatchewan government. This was the moment of moments. The Board of Directors recommended that Miss White take on the post of secretary-treasurer, "if she felt equal to the task." She quaked inwardly. But nobody knew. That, too, was part of a good business training. So she took it and today Miss White is one of few women in Canada to occupy such a position of authority and responsibility in a branch of the many co-operative systems in operation.

Sans Frills

She has her own office and three girl assistants in the Sherwood Co-operative Administrative Building on Albert Street in Regina. The office is typically executive. No frills or femininity here. Nothing but orderliness and the right answers to the right questions. Her work entails complete records of all the members in the organization from the three prairie provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. All finances funnel through the Regina central office and that too is her responsibility. This summer she added public speaking to her accomplishments and went out across the country speaking to meetings of interested farmers. She writes her own speeches and says she "loves this new phase" of her work.

Speaking of the work of her company Miss White talks crisply and wastes few words. She has its history, aims and prospects down as pat in her clear business-like mind as legibly as the neat figures she enters daily in the ledgers on her desk. She explains that, up to the present time the company has been in an organization state, canvassing for general interest, for members and for backing, with the prospect of being able to form a working co-operative possibly in 1946, able to manufacture and distribute their own implements amongst members. Miss White explains that in conformity to other co-operatives this distribution will be made at regular retail prices with the usual middleman's profit being returned to the cooperative customers at the end of the year as a "refund, not dividend, if you please."

No Lack of Funds

The Canadian Co-operative Implements Limited recently purchased the Gregg Machinery plant at Winnipeg, as the first step towards this goal. This plant is actually supplying hardware and small parts at this time. But, as Dorothy explained in her crisp efficiency, due to the war it was physically impossible to circumvent limitations and restrictions governing the securing of actual machinery supplies. That is why the plant manufacture has been held up. Not because of lack of funds. The total necessary has long since been subscribed with something like 50,000 members in the three provinces and a total backlog of well over $900,000.

She looks forward confidently to the time when the trust placed in her company for so many years by the present investors will be realized and the company will become "operative rather than organizational."

Questioned as to the location of the plant, Miss White is cautious. She does admit that with more than 40 per cent membership centred in the southern part of Saskatchewan, and the head office of the organization at present located there, the city of Regina is a likely guess as the chosen spot.

For all her white-heat intensity about a career, this girl is as slim and tall as a Powers model. She wears her attractive curly red hair shoulder length, and her gray-green eyes are cool and appraising without a flutter of self-consciousness in an interview. One would know, almost without looking that she would lean to tailored suits as the perfect foil for her own well-groomed attractiveness and important niche in the business world. One would also know that she would wear just the right accessories, even down to the last precise corner of an impeccable white handkerchief just showing out of her left-hand pocket.

Her Consuming Interest

Hobbies? She laughs politely. There isn't much time, it appears, after all the midnight oil has been burned over her present job. Perhaps her job is her hobby too? Well, possibly, but she prefers to consider it her consuming interest. Other than this she likes reading, "Everything and anything, but particularly books on the co-operative movements in this and other lands."

The trail always seems to lead back to her work in respect to her interest in other things. For instance, people. She "likes them, and is interested in contacts in connection with the business, and in the views of other people concerning co-operatives generally." Travel? Yes, she would "like to go afield and study the other systems in operation." See what we mean? All the roads lead back to the same place.

That concentration of viewpoint and interest is probably the secret of hers and many another success story. It might even be worth emulating for those who would find the same happy ending to their own business careers.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

The Missing Sponge Soon To Be Harvested Again Fom The Sea

By SUSAN ORAM

WHEN will the sponge return to our bathrooms? Maybe the sponge has not been missed quite so acutely as some shortages, but its return will be none the less welcome. An article of common use, few people considered it until it was found impossible to get one. Now quite a lot of people are wondering about them.

Sponges lost their place in civilization when the Mediterranean was closed, and U-boats made the high seas routes only for imperatives. The Mediterranean was one of the principal happy hunting grounds for the sponge fisher. Until the middle of the nineteenth century it was a water that took pre-eminence of production.

The quaintly rigged vessels of the sponge fishers were one of the sights for Mediterranean visitors in the days before its depths became the hunting element of the submarine. Divers in full kit went down to strip them from the rocks, staying under for hours. Others took a deep breath and came back with their sponges, when they could keep under water no longer. But the sponge fishery was quite a profitable business, so it was natural that it should expand to other areas. About 1850 fisheries were started in Florida and the Bahamas, and most of the sponges of commerce now come either from those parts or from the near East. Tarpon Springs, in Florida, is the world's greatest shipping centre for sponges today.

Cultivated Sponges

Sponges can be and are cultivated. They possess the facility, common to many sea creatures, of being able to recreate themselves from a small piece. Practically all the pieces of a sponge will live and grow if placed back into the water. This led to their artificial culture. In Florida small pieces are strung on wire which is suspended on posts, in shallow water. Or they may be fastened to the bottom in other ways. The great thing is to keep them there. For in about six months each will have grown some six times in size.

Collection of the natural sponges is made by divers who wander over the ocean bed filling a net bag. The boat follows, guided by the bubbles which rise from the diver's helmet, and pulls him up when he has a full load. These sponges are stored in special shallow water enclosures before they are cleaned. They are covered by a thin skin and carry a deal of natural matter. Quite a lot has to be done to them before they are put before the public. They may be washed in acid and then re-washed, dried in warm racks, trimmed and sorted. This sorting is not everybody's job. It is given to the expert who determines their quality and, consequently, their price.

There has always been something attractive about a fine sponge. For long enough they were a first class mystery. Scientific gentlemen argued whether they were plants, animals, or had some connection with the bird fraternity; whether they were solidified sea foam, or the homes of industrious worms? The enquiry dips far enough back into time, for we find Aristotle pondering the problem. It was decided sometime in the middle of the eighteenth century that they really were animals.

Everybody knows that the marketed sponge is actually the skeleton of the animal. Not so many realize in what tremendous variety this creature fills the oceans. They run to all shapes and sizes and colors, festooning the rocks and carpeting the ocean floor. There are sponges so small that they are difficult to see; others as big as a man; there are great sponge masses which represent whole colonies of the animals enjoying a community life. Generally they are things of great beauty, the most famous in that respect being the Venus - Flower - basket found in the seas off Japan.

Junior Finds Anchorage

There are male and female sponges which produce eggs that develop into infant sponges. At that stage it is just a tiny speck of jelly surrounded by fine hairs, but it might be regarded as possessing an ambition to view the watery world in which it has been created, for it leads a very free and easy life swimming joyfully around. Should it escape the perils of its youthful activities in a world where everything eats everything else, it sinks slowly to the bottom, anchors itself to a convenient resting place, and proceeds to carry out that destiny which some day may lead it to a bathroom. With the holiday that sponges have enjoyed during the war years, there must be quite a lot ready for collection.

TASTE AND SEE

WHEN things come newly primitive, good taste,
Wobbled at mother's breast in warm obscure
Of infancy, may loosen the allure
Of Beauty from the sensual to chaste
Of fragrance—singing—color—interlaced
To values of enchantment mid our dour
Daily compulsions—dirt and hurt and poor
Attempts at betterment where self-abased.

Beauty swings the Wonder Gate to give
Many a vision, and the deeper feel
Of life involved beyond the surface real
Of what's around. Her plural unitive
Can thrill the heart as will the green appeal
Of Spring—when things come newly primitive!

TOM MACINNES

Birthdays

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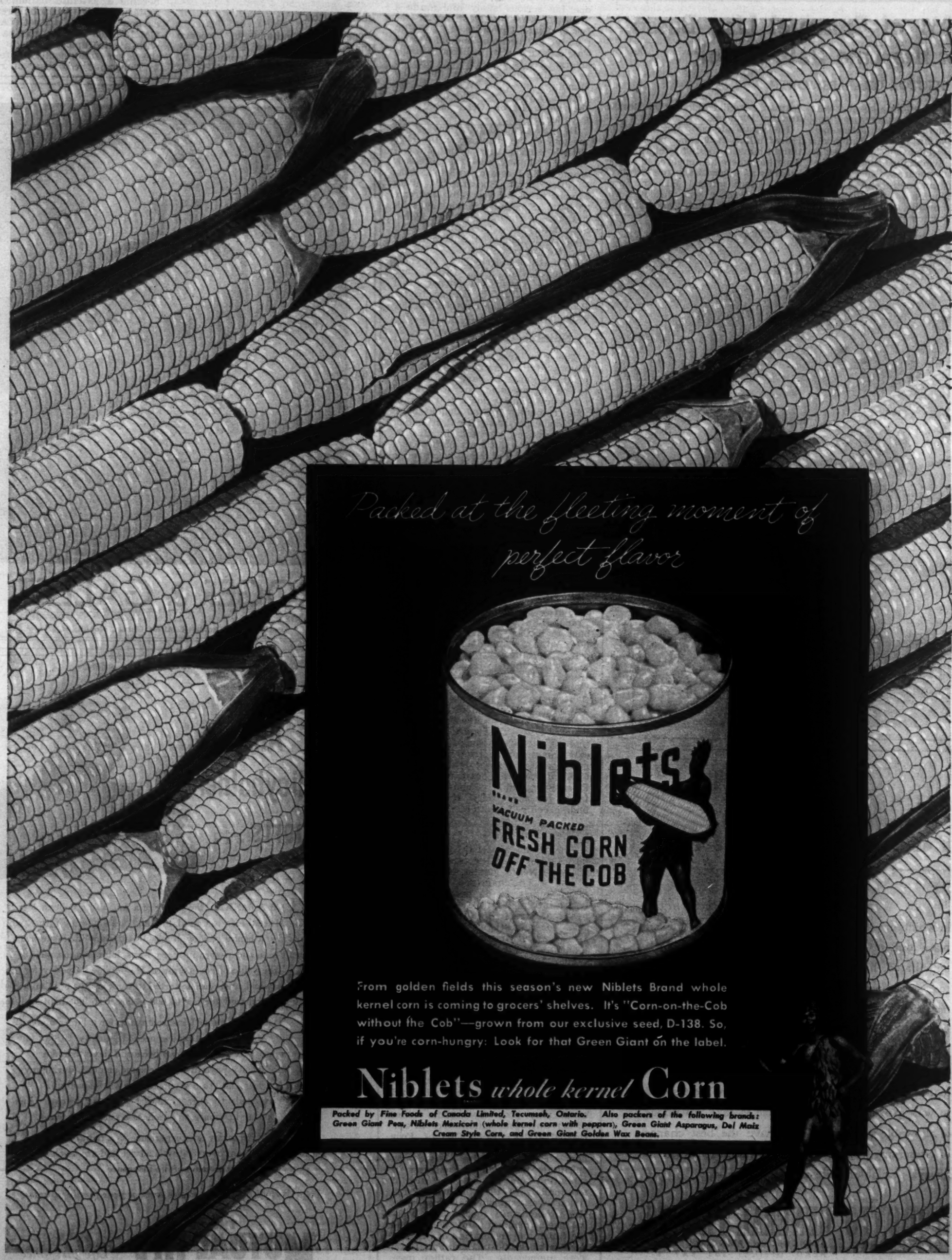
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MUSICAL EVENTS

The Art of Emanuel List, Basso; Life of the Late Bela Bartok

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

IT IS QUITE a while since I have heard a song interpreter so mature in art, impressive and satisfying, as the Austrian basso, Emanuel List, guest soloist at last week's Promenade Symphony concert. It was his first appearance in Canada. Silver-haired, magnetic and of unusual height he has a stateliness of bearing that recalls great bassos of former years like Edouard de Reszke and Pol Plançon.

He began life as apprentice to a ladies' tailor in Vienna but, having taught himself to sing, emigrated to America, where he appeared in movie theatres as a vocalist in the old days of the silent screen. His first professional teacher was Josiah Zuro, a Russian conductor and singing coach, well known 30 years ago in New York and San Francisco. On Zuro's advice List returned to Europe for serious study and made a brilliant debut as Mephisto at the Berlin State Opera in 1923. Ultimately he became one of Gatti-Casazza's corps of brilliant singing actors. He is versatile and said to be equally impressive as the hairy Hunding in "Die Walkure", the dragon Fafner in "Siegfried" and the comic Baron Ochs in "Rosenkavalier".

He gave two illustrations of his mastery of the grand style: the High Priest's superb aria from Mozart's "Magic Flute"; and the intensely tragic "Il lacerato spirito" from Verdi's "Simon Boccanegra", made famous in recent years by Lawrence Tibbett. Especially moving was his graphic rendering of the Heine-Schumann "Two Grenadiers". This great lyric has been unaccountably neglected of recent years.

I am still wondering why he chose to sing "Old Man River" and "Shortnin' Bread". I suppose that he was told that in coming to the Proms he would be expected to sing some popular numbers.

A Notable Conductor

The past appearances of Franco Autori, of the Chatauqua Orchestra, at these concerts have shown him to be a conductor of exceptional efficiency and glowing romantic temperament. It was delightful to hear excerpts from the last act of "Meistersinger" treated in the romantic spirit and it was natural that his rendering of the overture to Weber's "Euryanthe" should have strong melodic and rhythmical appeal. In two movements from Tchaikovsky's 4th symphony, the orchestra distinguished itself by a crisp rendering of the unique pizzicato Scherzo.

Two works were of novel interest. One was a rich and haunting Nocturne by Giuseppe Martucci (1856-1909) a composer associated with Mr. Autori's native Naples. Martucci spent his youth at a time when Brahms, Tchaikovsky and Cesar Franck had brought the symphony back to life and is said to have composed much symphonic music himself. The other, played, as a tribute to the late Pietro Mascagni, was an Intermezzo from his delightful idyl "Friend Fritz" founded on an Alsatian pastoral novel by Erckmann-Chatrain, entirely different in atmosphere from "Cavalleria Rusticana". I saw this opera performed in 1910, the first year of that noble experiment the Montreal Opera Company, with the great tenor Edmond Clement and the beautiful soprano Ester Ferrabini. Its charm has not faded for me though the opera is undeservedly forgotten.

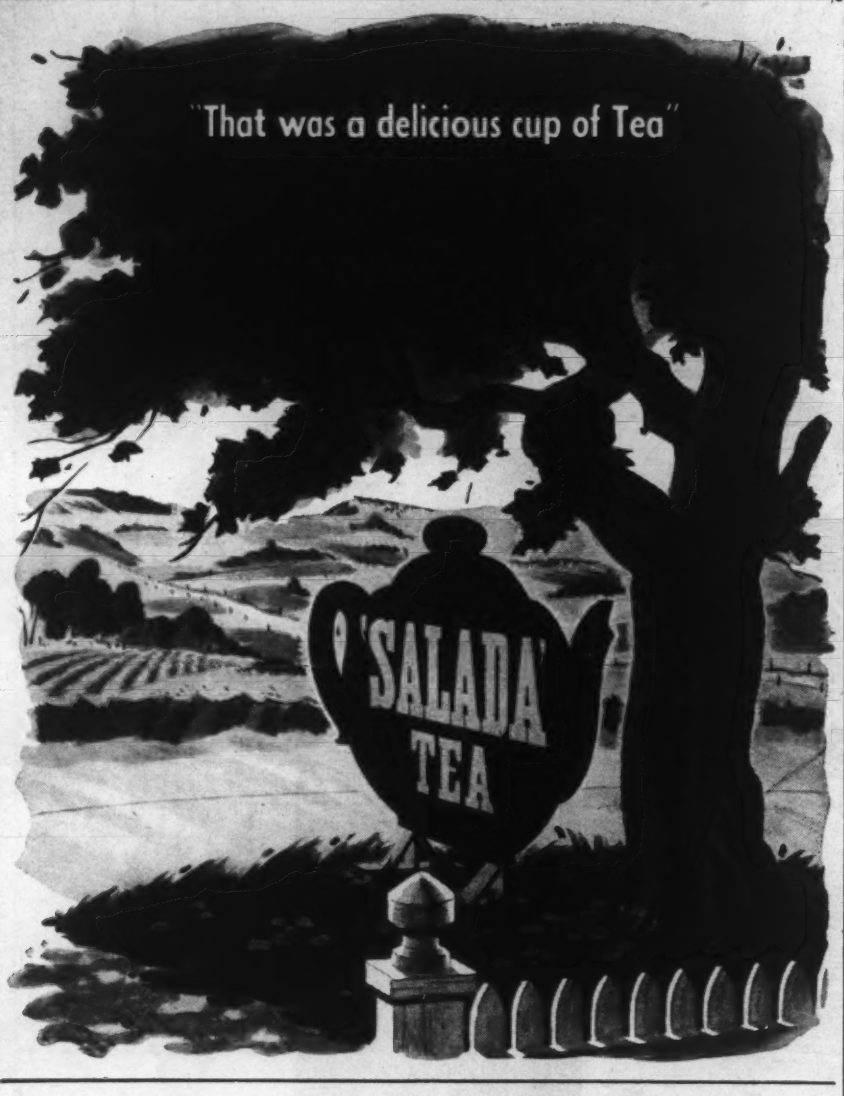
Hazel Scott

When I saw a vast throng pouring into Massey Hall the other night to hear the Negro pianist, Hazel Scott, I was a bit chagrined because so many hundreds of people seemed better informed than I. I had never heard of Hazel Scott until her concert was advertised, though I have since learned that she is a native of Trinidad educated at the Juilliard School, and the last word in "bougie-wougie",—which was what the throng had come to hear.

Anything more amazing than the rapidity, sureness and clarity of her finger technique in her "modern" variations on the Chopin "Minute Waltz" I have never witnessed. It had the virtue of being profoundly musical. She demonstrated that she was a serious pianist of rare quality in numbers that, I am afraid, taxed the patience of hundreds who had come merely to hear how fast she could play jazz. Two piano suites of her own composition were in contrasted styles. Her "Tale of Four Cities" was wild and barbaric; but her "Passion" suite based on spirituals had unique contrasts of jubilation and pathos. Her use of the melody of the spiritual "Crucifixion" was exquisitely distinguished. Her tone and touch are well-balanced, brilliant and noble, and the finish and inspiration of her renderings of Scarlatti, Bach and Ravel were memorable. The rather overworked "Ritual Fire Dance" attained freshness and subtle fire. Above all, her renderings of Chopin were free, warm, spontaneous and infused with inner rhythmical genius.

Bela Bartok

The most eminent of modern Hungarian composers Bela Bartok died in New York on September 27 of a rapid and insidious form of tuberculosis, and there is no doubt his end was hastened by a broken heart. At the time Hitler forced Hungary to become a satellite nation, Bartok's agitation for patriotic resistance earned him the epithet "Anti-Nazi No. 1." He fled to America in 1939 with a price upon his head. He was the foremost authority on folk song in Europe; a composer of rare ori-



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ginality and distinction, and in early years a brilliant pianist. His most famous Canadian pupil was the brilliant pianist, Agnes Butcher, associated with him at Budapest for two-and-a-half years just prior to the late war, and for a time his musical secretary in collecting and making notations of folk song. That collection had reached 13,000 items.

While ill in New York last June, Bartok wrote to Miss Butcher concerning the last blow. The Nazis, before getting out of Budapest, had destroyed his folk song collection. They knew the Hungarian people, though nominally allies, hated them; and their policy from the time of the Anschluss has been destruction of every vestige of Hungarian nationality. As a politician Bartok had long stood for free elections and parliamentary government on the British model. After the peace, advocates of democratic freedom got together again and framed a provisional constitution, providing for a "House of Commons" to which they elected Bartok in absentia. He was also elected to the Board of a restored Academy of Science and a restored Society of Stage Authors. But in his letter to Miss Butcher last June, Bartok expressed fears that Russia's power would be used to suppress the free democratic institutions on British lines that were planned. Time will tell.

THE FILM PARADE

The Free Versus The Controlled Screen, Which Is The Better?

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

UNDER an authoritarian state the moving picture industry produces only what the government tells it to. The democratic screen on the other hand withholds only what the government insists it must. As a result the two media develop like individuals reared under opposing theories of education, the one rigid and disciplinary, the other lenient and "progressive". Thus the controlled screen grows up to be orderly and predictable and a great source of comfort and satisfaction to the authorities, though sometimes a little irritating to outsiders. The democratic screen on the other hand, though wild, silly and disrespectful a good deal of the time, is still capable of creating its own moments of maturity, beauty and humanity.

A large proportion of the Hollywood output must seem deplorable to thoughtful people in any country. Such a picture however as "The Story of G.I. Joe" with its blend of beauty, anguish and compassion, is possible only in a medium that is free to work over its own material without dictation or hindrance from above. The dynamic of hatred which is used so powerfully as a political factor in Soviet productions like "The Rainbow" and "Girl No. 217" is almost completely absent from "The Story of G.I. Joe". Yet the Hollywood film which accepts the war unflinchingly yet rejects all the special exaltations of hatred, which sets itself steadily to reveal rather than to prove, is the picture that people are likely to remember longest. After all the human race can't go on hating forever.

A Genial Program

The films that turned up last week were not particularly memorable, though all looked like good holiday money-makers. They included "Captain Eddie" a semi-biographical treatment of the life of Eddie Rickenbacker; "A Thousand and One Nights", a big, silly technicolor pantomime with some lively moments; and "You Came Along", a war-time romance which starts off bright and sunny and then clouds over and ends on a long steady drizzle.

"Captain Eddie" places its hero on the now famous rubber raft in the Pacific and then reverts to scenes of the hero's boyhood and early life. The recall however, is not total. Eddie Rickenbacker's entanglement with the labor problem got him into the papers almost as resoundingly as his exploits with machines. The film doesn't go into this however, which is probably just as well. You can't make popular biography too complicated.

The story describes Eddie's boyhood obsession with machinery; his first car-ride, (in a horseless buggy with a rear engine, a dream that the Detroit engineers are just getting round to a generation later); his first airplane ride, which ended in a haystack; his courtship (mostly on wheels); his speed-track adventures; his exploits as a World War I ace. At intervals it reverts to the rubber life-boat in the Pacific, but since everyone knows the happy ending to that story the suspense, though well contrived, is never unbearable. The film gets its best moments and easiest laughs out of the horseless buggy era which it dwells on at some length. Fred MacMurray gives a good straightforward performance as Captain Eddie, but doesn't succeed in making him a very interesting figure, except from the point of view of sheer indestructibility.

Technicolor Kidding

"A Thousand and One Nights" is considerably livelier than most of Hollywood's Arabian Nights entertainments, since it devotes itself to a hearty kidding of the whole series. I arrived too late to get the entire drift of the plot, which turned out to be no handicap whatever. Aladdin's Lamp figures in it, and every time it is rubbed Evelyn Keyes, the lamp's genie pops out, in a green evening gown and a bright red wig. Cornel Wilde and Phil Silvers are also involved, Mr. Wilde to deliver the Princess and Mr. Silver to deliver the wisecracks. It's a big, bright technicolor romp and I liked it well enough to stay till the end though not quite enough to wait all over for the beginning.

"You Came Along" is about three war heroes who set out on a bond tour accompanied by a handsome blonde (Lizabeth Scott) supplied by the Treasury Department. Just at the point when the three have become almost unbearably larkish you learn that one of them, the one the girl really loves (Robert Cummings) is suffering from one of those rare, incurable Hollywood diseases. He marries her just the same and, for reasons even more obscure than his complaint, neglects to tell her about his trouble. Instead he pretends to be hopping off for combat duty. This makes an impressively tearful ending; the only trouble is it doesn't make much sense.

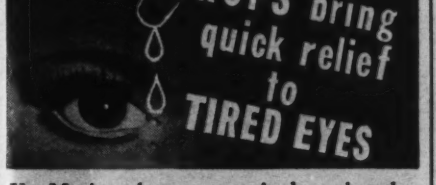
MARRIED

Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Black, 321 Lonsdale Rd., Toronto, announce the marriage of their daughter Virginia Grace, to Clayton M. Stafford, son of Mr. J. H. Stafford, Toronto, on Saturday, August the 25th, 1945.

At Home — at Last

A warm welcome ... to all whose dreams have centred so long around that precious word "home."

Simpsons



Use Murine when eyes are tired or when they smart and burn from overwork, dust, wind, sunglare, lack of sleep, bright lights. Just put two drops in each eye. Murine quickly soothes, cleanses, refreshes. Thousands are using Murine. Let it help your eyes too!

Oriental Cream
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protects the skin from sun and wind on the golf course. That dried up feeling disappears. A complete, beautifying cream for day and evening events.
White, Flesh, Rachel, Sun-Tan

NAUSEA
due to motion upsetting the organs of balance, relieved with
MOTHERSILL'S SEASICK REMEDY
For Land and Sea travel. Satisfactory results, or money refunded.
THE WORLD OVER

Fritz Mahler will be the guest conductor for the last concert this season of the Promenade Symphony Orchestra at Varsity Arena, Oct. 16.

THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

"Come, Josephine" -- Remember This is the Age of Flight

By MARJORIE REESOR

HATTIE with her customary flair for being forthright, downright and dead-right, had decided we should make the New York trip by air.

"Remember," she waved airily, "we're living in the Age of Flight."

As I frantically searched for an immediate reason to prevent my going to New York by any means, home suddenly seemed superlatively beautiful, and I felt I was too young to die. However, the morning of the 25th found me at Malton Airport, moodily speculating as to how long a plane is overdue before presumed lost. My musings were cut short by the loud-speaker hollowly informing us that Flight Sixteen was ready.

I took an inspired but futile step toward the door marked "Ladies" but Hattie had me firmly by the arm.

"Too late now!" she warned, then added sweetly, "Never mind, we'll be in New York in two hours."

I looked at the seven other passengers with mixed emotions. A fluttery little woman who was already up in the air; two solid-looking citizens who were nonchalantly discussing the current price of hogs (why should two such down-to-earth men want to fly?); a substantial-looking matron with a brown-paper shopping-bag; an aloof and fatigued man with a brief-case, who seemed anxious to be under way; a beautiful girl, young and assured and so very well dressed that you didn't notice her at first and a nasty-looking little boy who had fastened his owlish stare on me. (Definitely the type of child who should neither be *seen* nor heard.)

Man With Brief Case

With what I fondly hoped was a fine show of enthusiasm I moved briskly toward the door leading to the field and at that moment it was opened by a uniformed official. My spirits rose. Doubtless he was going to put the popular question "Is this trip necessary?" Instead he bade us each a dreary Good-Bye.

"Remember," shouted Hattie, "get a seat in the tail. Otherwise you won't see a thing. The wings cut off the view."

"That'll be okay by me," I gulped as I saw Hattie disappear up the neat little gangway, into the gleaming silver bird.

I entered in fifth place and in one rear seat found Hattie, while directly opposite was the bug-eyed boy. Going well forward I took a seat immediately behind the door to the "Pilot House"; where a lovely expanse of wing did indeed cut off the view most satisfactorily.

As I tried to relax in the surprisingly comfortable seat I could hear Hattie in conversation with the stewardess. "Yes . . . her first trip too . . . and she won't be able to see a thing."

"I'll be glad to change . . ."

Dismayed I saw that the man with the brief-case was gathering his paraphernalia. "I'll be working."

"No . . . please!" I waved with a gesture that was more determined than graceful, "SIT DOWN! HERE . . . WE . . . GO!"

I had to shout against the sudden explosive noise as the engines started. Slowly at first, then increasing and increasing . . . roaring, smashing sound. The frail little craft shook from stem to stern. So did I! Higher, higher. I gulped, I swallowed and wondered at what height I would lose consciousness.

Call For Succour

In the neat little pocket in front of my seat was a brilliant red folder, "T.C.A. Facts." With shaking fingers I opened it and tried to focus. "Call Button." "Ventilators." "Meals" (ugh!) "Ear - Pressure," "Oxygen"—ah, there it was. "As you go higher there is less oxygen available . . . and if you feel any discomfort, ask the stewardess for a mask."

Hurriedly I pressed the call button for the stewardess, whose sole concern, so the pamphlet stated, was my comfort. Instantly she was there.

"A mask . . ." I gasped, "I—can't—stand—the altitude."

She looked slightly puzzled.

"Or is it the latitude?" I was really foggy. "How high are we?"

She smiled. "We're still on the ground; just circling the field. Come along, we'll get you settled in the other seat." She was gathering my belongings and moving toward the seat directly in front of Hattie and

SOUVENIR OF ITALY

IN FAR off mediaeval times there liv'd
A pious monk whose mind was like a light
To those about him. Searching out the truth
He led the rest to higher planes of thought,
To nobler feats, to broader views, which brought
Them face to face with God.
But to all things there come decay and death,
And when the monk had drawn his latest breath,
His brothers wishing to commemorate
His useful life, his spirit free from hate,
Made of his skull a holder for a light,
That ev'n in death he might dispel the night.
The monastery raz'd by War's grim hand
Had scarce one stone on other left to stand.
Out of its cold, damp, mouldering, ruin'd tomb
The skull was salvag'd, while the savage boom
Of battle sounded. And a soldier boy
Sent home this souvenir, none could destroy.
So in a different age and far country
The monk's light shines still, pure and bright and free.

PAULINE SUMMERS

Busy-day Meal
...brimful of nourishment
Stokely's Finest Honey Pod Peas are tender... sweet... dewy fresh
No words can describe the honey-sweetness, the mouth-watering goodness of Stokely's Honey Pod Peas. But this true-to-life photograph tells the story.
It's a story of a special strain of peas—picked dewy fresh — popped out of their crisp green pods—then quick-packed the home-style Stokely way. Peas with the garden-fresh flavor appetites hanker for. Mixed sizes—just as they come from the pod.
NEW EASY RECIPE FOR BUSY-DAY MEALS
Heat 20-oz. can Stokely's Honey Pod Peas. Broil 1-lb. slice smoked ham. Cut into strips, arrange in 4 bundles on serving dish with peas. Serve with cheese sauce made by melting 4 to 6 ounces soft yellow cheese, in ½ cup seasoned medium-thick cream sauce—with a little scraped onion, if desired. Serves 4 people generously.
This is "keep fit" food
These peas are rich in Calcium, phosphorus, iron. Supply protein, too. A wholesome treat ready in the twist of a can opener. Serve Stokely's Honey Pod Peas often! Stokely-Van Camp of Canada Ltd., Essex, Ont.
Stokely's
HONEY POD
SUGAR PEAS
Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping
Have you tried...
STOKELY'S CORN? A cream-style corn with an "extra something"—because Stokely is mighty particular to get the best selected corn . . . and take it at the peak of its perfection. Canned with all the famous Stokely home-style care.
and have you tried
STOKELY'S TOMATO JUICE? Rich and tangy in its goodness—for, like all the other Stokely foods, it is made from only the finest our vines can produce. Pressed in our own way to give you a full-bodied, flavorful tomato juice you'll really enjoy!

across from Bug-Eye. "This gentleman does not mind changing."

And then it happened! *The engines stopped.*

If only they couldn't get them started again! If . . .

As the stewardess fastened my safety-belt the excited voice of Bug-Eye broke in, "Look down now . . . Gee!"

I looked and in sheer disbelief I saw the ground dropping away from under us. We were in the air! Steadily, easily, effortlessly we swung gradually higher and higher. It is impossible to describe the free, unbound feeling of that miraculous moment when you first realize you are soaring swiftly and surely. Before we left, the morning had been dull, and now we were enveloped by the clouds that were the cause of it all. They were there, all around us. No war—no peace, so dearly and so recently won—no sun—no anything. Suddenly we emerged from the clouds into the radiance of brilliant, sunlit sky. It couldn't be just plain sky with that breath-taking blue, overshot with gold. And then I grasped the meaning of a line from "Hamlet" which I had laboriously memorized in school, "This majestical roof fretted with golden fire." Below were puffs and billows of cotton-wool or could it be clouds? Why of course! This was the firmament which God completed at the end of that second evening and morning, and which He had named Heaven.

Birdseye View

I remembered those many, many moments when life had seemed to be more than I could bear. When I had longed to run, escape, fly away, and now I had done it! The world was a long way off . . .

"Betcha we're over the lake." It was Bug-Eye.

Involuntarily I looked down. The clouds became nebulous. Little winding threads of road appeared, salt-box houses and blue ribbons of water. Another fluff of cloud and the amazing beauty of the shadow of our plane, enveloped in a rainbow and reflected on clouds below.

I was arcused by the stewardess handing about forms to be completed for the U.S. Immigration. Hurriedly I supplied the overwhelming and rather damning evidence as to age, height, weight and purpose of visit with assurance that I had no plans for upsetting the Government of the country which I was about to visit.

"Gee!" Bug-Eye was leaning across, openly reading what I had printed. "Betcha no person thinks you're 88." His surprise was flattering.

"I'm not," I snapped. "Those are not eights!'

"Well, what *are* they?"

Happily at that second luncheon appeared. Delicious individual trays. I succumbed to the offer of Bug-eye to swap my pastry for his olives and celery. Perhaps *that* was what made him the way he was—wrong vitamins!

"See!" The lovely girl in the seat ahead turned. "We're passing over the Catskills. I make this trip every two weeks and it never loses its fascination. Don't you *love* it?" She laughed excitedly.

"I never want to land," I assured her. "I . . . o-o-o-M-P!"

We dived, side-slipped, then steadied and started to climb.

"Just an air-pocket," laughed the girl. "Mind it?"

"Not a bit," I lied. "Fun!"

"Good girl!" Hattie leaned forward and patted my shoulder. "We'll be landing in about fifteen minutes."

Sure enough the stewardess was tightening safety-belts, passing around gum and matches. "Helps to clear your ears as we come down," she explained, indicating the gum.

Gradually the earth was coming toward us. To have it all spread out beneath! Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens. To really look down on the Empire State instead of dizzily up with open-mouth! Do you know that indescribable moment coming toward the harbor of New York, when you first glimpse the sky-line? Neither do I, but really, you *must* see it from the air!

Mr. La Guardia's Field

"There she is! There's La Guardia." It was Bug-Eye.

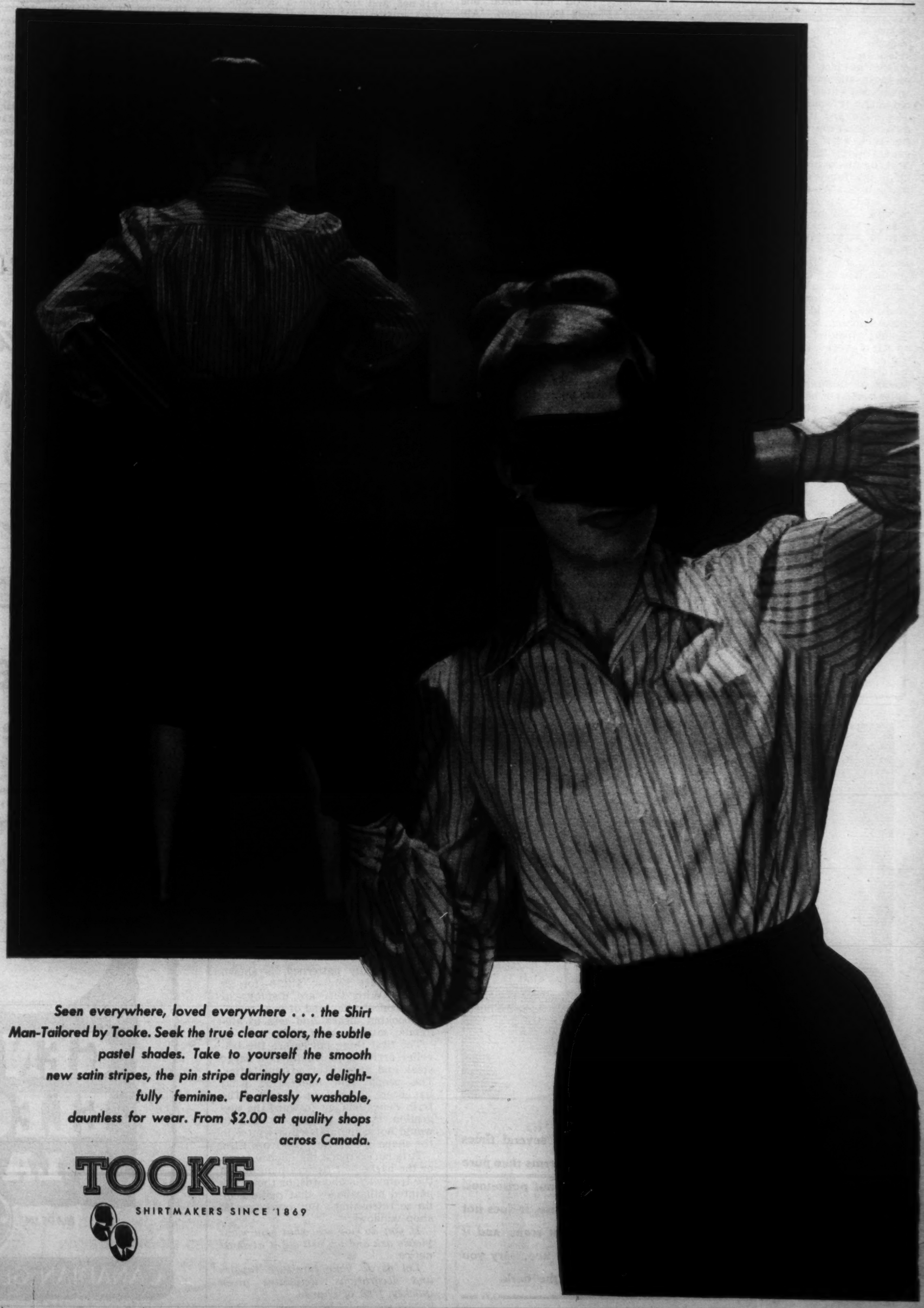
Now we were skimming along past an imposing ramp or gallery, lined with people waving to arriving and departing friends. Life, I thought, arriving and departing; greetings and farewell. And how very often the very thing from which we shrink becomes, in reality, one of those rare, high experiences of living.

However, actions do indeed speak louder than words, so the next time you have an opportunity to fly—Upsie-Daisy! Why, only this morning I said to Hattie, "We're living in the Age of Flight."

PETER MARTIN IS A SIMPLE MAN

EVERYONE is discussing it—
Should it have been used? Or shouldn't it? . .
They bandy such phrases as
moral issue,
discriminate destruction,
and guard-the-secret-for-the preservation-of-the-human-race.
Peter Martin is a simple man.
He says:
"All I know is,
That lynx we caught could scatter those sheep in a minute,
Send them scuttling back to their own fields where they belong!
But, once let loose, it could do more harm than good—
And, if I was smart enough to handle the harm,
I'd never have needed to prison the lynx in the first place . . ."

BLANCHE POWNALL GARRETT



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TOOKE

SHIRTMAKERS SINCE 1869

CONCERNING FOOD

Do We Give Dollars and Plasma With Better Grace Than Meat?

By JANET MARCH

THERE was a joke in a recent "New Yorker" which from what I've read might easily come true. Below a large sign which reads "Soyzic. The Soybean Plastic" a salesman is saying "It's the perfect plastic at last. It can be bored, punched, stamped, sawed, and in an emergency eaten with a light sauce." No doubt it would be a fine source of protein and a box or two would be handy on the emergency shelf for the week when you are a bit extravagant with those brown coupons. Manufacturers now struggling to live up to the fancy ads of the new day please note. We are counting on you.

It is to be hoped that soon the butchers and other complainers concerning the meat ration will recognize that the question of whether Europe starves or not is more important than their percentage of profit. The whole idea behind meat rationing was to cut down consumption, but as soon as this happened there was a wild yell. Of course the long warning of oncoming meat rationing made it pretty certain that nearly every single family had salted away a piece of ham or some bacon, and for the first two or three weeks of rationing a fair picture of sales could not be got for this reason.

I know I never went into a butcher's all August but I heard some woman wheedling for ham or bacon, and I believe this was to build up a little personal backlog of meat. The whole thing has made one ashamed of one's countrymen. Apparently a lot of people will give dollars but just try and take away those T-bone steaks and see how mad they get.

To be fair to the consumer though, in these days when the poor fellow is made to think he is nearly always wrong the butchers in many cases have been the trouble makers. Not only do they complain at time-wasting length but they talk darkly of rotting meats so that the buyer goes home all goggle-eyed to read about the low calory diet of Europeans. The ration is a most generous one, the token system is fine for the person who wants small quantities, and it is just too bad that the arithmetical necessities of figuring it out are beyond the powers of a good many people behind the counters.

It is certain that with their customary generosity great quantities of good used clothing will be contributed by Canadians to be sent to Europe, for starving bodies need warm garments. The overcoats, sweaters and shoes will be very welcome, but they won't take the place of good meals under the belt, and of these there will be very few in Europe this winter even with our meat rationing. It would be a good idea for us to remember that our economy in meat is just as necessary a charitable gesture as blood donations were during the war.

At present with liver, and so on, off the the ration one can live handsomely without tearing out a coupon. There seems to be lots of chicken available and in spite of the lifting of the ration on it there has been lots of liver in the shops I frequent this last week. Spareribs were never rationed and they make a delicious meal stuffed.

Stuffed Spareribs

2 strips of spareribs (about three pounds)
1½ cups of oatmeal
2 small onions chopped finely
½ cup of chopped suet
A handful of raisins
2 teaspoonfuls of salt
Pepper
A pinch of thyme
½ teaspoon of sage
½ teaspoon of poultry dressing

If you can't get suet melt some bacon or beef fat and moisten the oatmeal with this. Mix all the other ingredients together. Cut a square piece off one of the spareribs and around it stand up the other piece and the remaining bit in a crown and tie with string in this position. Put the meaty side on the inside. Put the dressing in the middle and stand the whole thing in a roasting pan on a piece of waxed paper to stop the dressing falling out. Cook in a moderate oven of about 325 to 350 for about an hour and a quarter. Better supply paper napkins with this as the only possible way to eat spareribs satisfactorily is in your fingers.

Kidney Stew

2 beef kidneys
2 cups of cooked potatoes diced
¼ pound of sliced mushrooms
2 onions chopped
4 tablespoons of fat
3 tablespoons of flour
¾ cup of the water in which the kidneys cooked
¼ cup of red wine
Salt and pepper

Parboil the kidneys for about three-quarters of an hour and then cut them up in small pieces taking out the tough center bits. Reduce the water in which they cooked by rapid boiling until there is only three-quarters of a cup. Melt the fat and sauté kidneys, mushrooms and onions till they are lightly browned and then drain off the fat and put them in a casserole dish. Stir the flour into the remaining fat and add the kidney stock, red wine and salt and pepper and cook, stirring all the time till the sauce thickens. Pour it over the kidneys, onions and mushrooms, and add the cooked potatoes. Cover the casserole and cook in a 350 oven for about half an hour.

Enhances the flavor of
MEATS
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JOAN RIGBY
DRESSES — TWEEDS — SWEATERS
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Dublin a City of Abundance

By JOANNA CHASE

Dublin

FOR any Englishwoman now, Dublin is a City of Wish-Fulfilment. No queues for clothes, no queues for food. And what clothes, what food!

Shop windows are crammed with all the beautiful things we long for. A walk down O'Connel Street (Dublin's shopping district) left me dazed.

In Clery's the largest store, is a corner window filled with American silk and rayon stockings. The $3.20 pairs look like gossamer compared with the English utility lisle. Each pair reposes in a transparent envelope. And they cost only one coupon a pair.

Clothes are rationed; each person in Eire gets 78 coupons a year. Woollen materials, scarce and poor, are costly in coupons. A wool dress costs 17, a coat 30, a suit 25. But you can have a pure silk vest or chiffon cami-knickers for only two coupons. Hand-woven Irish homespuns in lovely bright colors are only one coupon and $3.50 a yard.

There are great baskets of eggs at 70 cents a dozen. Fresh cream can be bought in ½-pint cartons for 5 cents. Almost every other shop is flanked by an ice cream parlor, neon-lighted in blue and pink, where the waitresses wear white shoes and coveralls.

In the linen departments of the big stores pure wool colored blankets, satin edged, stand in great piles. Price?—$18 each. Shelves are full of down pillows at $5.00 and cotton sheets from $4.75 a pair.

Short in Dublin are butter, sugar and tea. These commodities are rationed. Six ounces of butter, ½ lb. of sugar and ½ oz. of tea are each person's weekly allowance. The tea situation is lamentable though it comes in the morning when you ring for it, a pot of tasteless toffee-colored hot water.

China—gaily patterned, is shown in breakfast sets — $12.50 for 29 pieces. With this are displays of every conceivable kind of heat-resisting cooking dishes, and sets of aluminum saucepans for $6.25.

The first thing put before the traveller arriving in Dublin is a large steak and piles of bread and butter. The people now understand what has been endured in Britain. The Irish *Times* has put forward the suggestion that a gesture to Britain would not come amiss this winter in the shape of food supplies from Eire.

It is not so much the environment, or the baskets of flowers hanging on the tramway standards, or the newly painted pillar-boxes that make Dublin so refreshing. But two signs in shop windows:

If you do not see what you want please ask and we will get it at short notice.

Let us do your furniture repairs and decorations. Estimates given quickly, free of charge.

Once upon a time

... doctors and nurses had to work with antiseptics which were strong-smelling and poisonous and definitely dangerous in any but expert hands. Fortunately those days are gone. The modern antiseptic 'Dettol', though several times more deadly to germs than pure carbolic acid, is not poisonous. It is pleasant to use, it does not pain, it does not stain, and it is so safe that if necessary you could use it in the dark.

G.8a

HARD DAY?
There's Quick Comfort
in a cup of TENDER LEAF TEA

At your grocer's in convenient size packages... also in improved FILTER tea balls.

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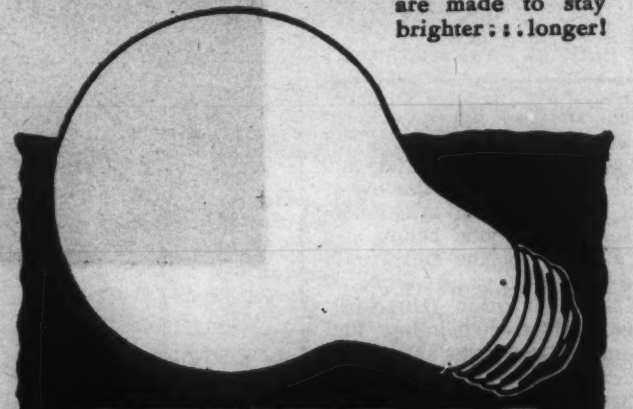
DOWN through the years, General Electric Lamps have been constantly improved to bring you more and more light at lower and lower cost. Remember this when buying lamps. General Electric Lamps are made to stay brighter : : : longer!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CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. LTD.

Irish Moss Re-Discovered Puts Jell in Many of Today's Foods

By CLIFF HALE

WHEN you buy a bottle of chocolate milk or order a milkshake at your corner drug store you may have noticed that you no longer give it a shake or stir it to keep the chocolate mixed with the milk. There is a reason for this, and for many other pleasant improvements in the quality and consistency of those cream cheese spreads you buy, and other food products.

The secret is Irish moss—a small parsley-like sea weed that grows in a multitude of clusters along the rocky ledges of the Atlantic seacoast from New Jersey to Labrador. For it is from the gelose of the dried and processed Irish moss that this quality of holding liquids, in a rich, consistent mass, is obtained.

A hundred years ago Irish housewives, and New England colonial housewives, too, made this interesting discovery. They found that Irish moss made a liquid form into a jelly in just the same manner as packaged jellies and puddings can be whipped up with a hot liquid and set to jell in the refrigerator. One of their favorite dessert recipes was Carrageen pudding which was appropriately named after Irish or Carrageen moss. This old-fashioned delicacy was made by simply placing a few clumps of Irish moss in a dish of milk, and baking it in the oven. When the gelose had been extracted from the moss, they removed the moss, and allowed the pudding to set.

Marine Plant

It wasn't until about ten years ago that food scientists, in search of a stabilizing ingredient for chocolate milk drinks, re-discovered this important property of Irish moss, and set to work refining it to obtain sufficient quantities to commercialize the use of gelose obtained from moss. It was a timely discovery because when war with Japan broke out practically all of our agar supplies came from Japan where mariculture—the science of growing and harvesting food crops from the sea—is highly developed. We had at that time only begun to make research in the use of our own large resources of Irish moss.

Irish moss grows quite profusely along the Nova Scotian, and Prince Edward Island seacoast. For hundreds of years this vastly useful marine plant has been tossed up by Atlantic storms, and was occasionally used as fertilizer, but little use was ever contemplated until the chocolate milk powder manufacturers proved its usefulness. Food technologists began to study its use, and other commercial chemists soon became interested.

Today Irish moss provides a highly valuable gelose stabilizing agent in many food preparations such as cheese, soups, canned fish, ice cream, salad dressings, and many other food products. It is now used extensively in shoe polishes, in water paints, as an emulsifier in pharmaceutical preparations, and in fact in almost any product which demands a consistent, well-balanced blend of its ingredients.

Dried And Bleached

In ice cream, for example, the use of Irish moss gelose removes most of the ice particles, giving us a richer, smoother delicacy. In canned fish the addition of this gelose extract helps keep the soft-fibered fish from breaking up when the packed cans are shipped from cannery to wholesaler and then to the retailers. The fish keeps whole and is not broken down by rough handling. When used with water paints, which are usually sold in powdered form, and watered to painting consistency, the gelose improves the suspension of the paint, and gives a thicker consistency to these popular types of paints.

Before the war a few fishermen in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island harvested the small demand, which seldom exceeded 10,000 pounds annually. Today, along the south shore near Yarmouth, and in Prince Edward Island the annual harvest is in millions of pounds. The price paid to fishermen for good quality Irish moss, after it is bleached and dried, now exceeds twenty cents a pound, more than double its pre-war price. Many fishing folk are supplementing their meagre incomes by harvesting Irish moss for established dealers, who in turn sell to processors or export to the United States.

Fishermen harvest Irish moss from the rocky ledges along the coves of the Atlantic coast, or collect it from the shallows of the Northumberland Straits off Prince Edward Island. They drag, from small dories, with long handled rakes. An energetic operator with a good bed of Irish moss, can harvest anywhere from 600 to 1000 pounds of moss in a day. This wet moss, when dried and bleached, yields about one-fifth its weight in salable moss suitable for the extraction process. The best moss, which reproduces annually, is obtained during July and August but harvesting is carried on earlier and later in the season with good results.

Chocolate Drinks

The drying and bleaching process requires a series of immersions or soakings with sea water, and one of the hazards of this operation is rain or fresh water which destroys the gelose content if the moss is left exposed. A large United States cheese company operates a drying plant in Nova Scotia, and obtains its own supplies of dried moss. This moss, in a concentrated form, is shipped to Chicago where it is processed, and the valuable gelose is extracted for use in making cheese spreads and food dressings.

The National Research Council at Ottawa has perfected a method of extracting the gelose from Irish moss by a new freezing process which leaves the concentrated gel in porous sheets. These are then dehydrated until the moisture content is reduced to about ten per cent. In this concentrated form it can be readily blended to food processing, and its other versatile uses.

Thus we have seen Irish moss, whose humble domestic use has lain dormant in the memories of our grandparents, suddenly and urgently re-discovered by the exigencies of war. It has a promising future as a source of home-produced gelose, and its expansion has brought new dollars to those hardy Bluenose fishermen who have found it, literally speaking, right on their seacoast doorstep.

Your silverware, always treasured, is more precious than ever by reason of the difficulty of replacement. Follow the advice of its makers and bring out its full sheen and loveliness by polishing it with Silvo — magic in its quickness, gentleness and safety!

Silvo is recommended by the manufacturers as perfect for the preservation of their lovely products.

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Flavory...Savory ...Thrifty!

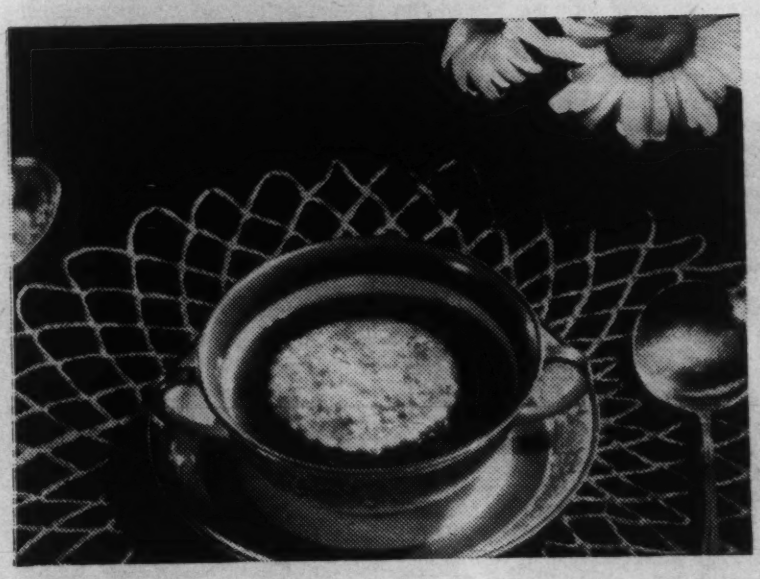
MAGIC Pork Rolls

Sift together	1 cup flour 1 tsp. Magic Baking Powder ¼ tsp. salt
Stir in	1 beaten egg ¼ cup milk 2 tbs. melted shortening

Grease skillet lightly. Make 6 large thin pancakes about 5 inches across. When brown on both sides, heap in centers a filling made of 1½ cups of chopped cooked pork moistened with 1 cup gravy or white sauce. Roll up, place on hot platter and pour remaining sauce over rolls.

MADE IN CANADA

WINNING FRIENDS EVERYWHERE! ...THIS ONION SOUP MADE WITH OXO



Here's a new taste treat! A deliciously different onion soup your family will love. Hearty, satisfying.

Easy and economical to make... OXO Onion Soup has plenty of body to fill up those gaps in meatless menus. You can't serve it too often. Try it today . . . the OXO way.

ONION SOUP
(FRENCH STYLE)
(Serves 6)

3 medium onions (sliced); 2 tbs. dripping or butter; 2 tbs. flour; 6 cups boiling water; 3 OXO Cubes or 3 tsp. Fluid OXO; 1 tsp. salt; ⅛ tsp. pepper. Cook onions in dripping until soft and lightly browned; blend in flour. Stir in boiling water. Cook until thick, stirring constantly. Add OXO, salt, pepper. Cover. Simmer for ten minutes. Pour, add a toast round to each serving, sprinkle with cheese.

HALF A CUP OF FLAVOR?
OR FLAVORFULL CHASE & SANBORN!
THAT FULL FLAVOR IS BRINGING A DOMINION-WIDE SWING TO CHASE & SANBORN COFFEE!
CHASE & SANBORN
COFFEE
CHARLIE McCARTHY
C-5
ROASTED IN CANADA

THE OTHER PAGE

Going Home--Behind Us a Million Sights, Sounds, Experiences

By ERIC NASMITH

WE ARE on the boat now, at last, going home. The same smell and look about it as the boat we came over on but with this difference, that it's two years and ten months later. Behind us the dockside roofs of Liverpool, with its clocks, signs and smoke, and here and there its patched or still shattered walls. Behind us, too, a million sights, sounds and thoughts that we've never tried to sort out until now. The thought of going home suddenly swells in your consciousness like an unshouted cheer.

In the short minutes that it takes to walk up the gangplank, the England of queues, rations and tea becomes the past as definitely as if it had all happened years ago. The last skeptic was convinced of this when we sat down to our first meal on board. Dozens of cupfuls of the ship's good coffee are downed with all the fervor of a native ritual.

We find ourselves quartered on "A" deck, in a stateroom that has been fitted up with six bunks, three to a side. Between them is a floor about seven feet by ten feet, two small bedside cupboards, a sink, a desk table, and a tall cupboard with a long mirror. There is one wicker armchair.

Thrown together by the usual chance of initials we keep the fine balance between indifference and companionship that is the lesson of living in close quarters. We are not more nor less a cross section of Air Force than any other cabin on board. A fighter pilot who has been in North Africa and Germany discusses fighter business with an intelligence officer from Germany. We roll into bed to fall asleep while the ship still rides beside the pier.

IN THE morning the dock buildings are still there outside the starboard portholes. After breakfast, about nine o'clock when we are sitting in the crowded lounge we see that the dockside buildings are starting to shift ever so slightly. But by unanimous consent we forego the sight of the receding quay in order to keep at our more immediately precious spot at a table. The space is in great demand.

Later, however, boat drill brings us out to line up along the starboard promenade deck. Grey damp clouds press down on the remaining segment of land. From the beaches, the flat ends of England run back to the straggling suburbs, accented by tall chimneys or gasworks. Buoys ride the choppy grey water. Beside a buoy a spike of mast and rigging sticks up out of the water. Near it the sea breaks over a ragged edge of grey iron plate. This is the Mersey as it runs into the Irish Sea.

Below the cloud an aircraft comes skimming the wavetops. It disappears as suddenly as it arrived.

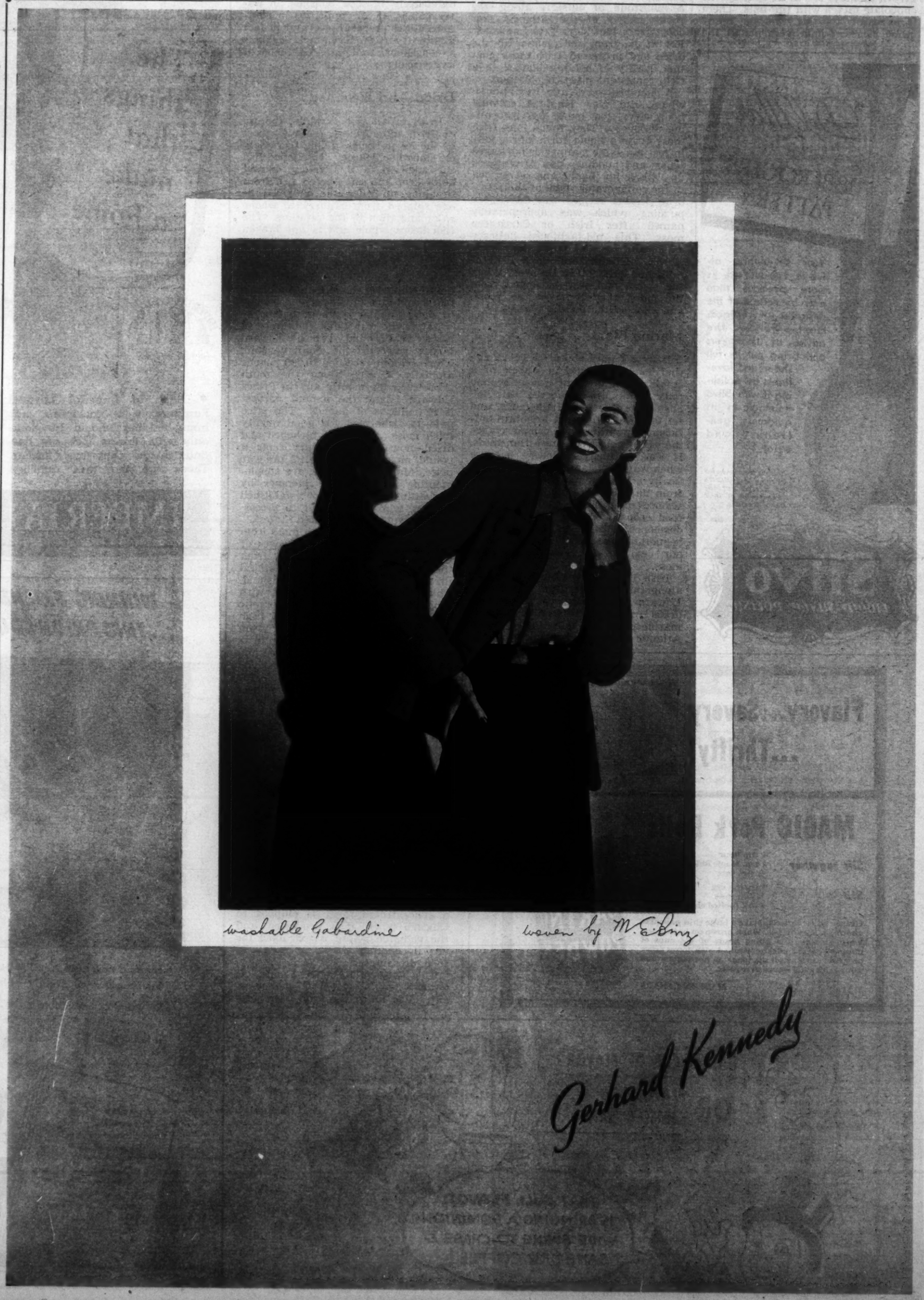
The shipboard routine that is to last for six days quickly establishes itself. The lounges, decks, cabins are all well filled. Everywhere, on the coveted lounge tables, on the floor, on deck, in the cabins, on up-ended suitcases or cupboard drawers the card games go on from after breakfast to midnight. Meals are eaten in three shifts. No queueing is necessary and the food is excellent. The ship's progress and information on our destination are reported to us regularly by our talkative young waiter from Liverpool. The loudspeaker system barks incessantly. There is no escape from it anywhere. Orders, news, the test match, more orders, all pour from it.

In late afternoon out on deck for air we find ourselves passing between two shorelines about thirty miles apart. The argument starts, with each one trying to recall in the mind's eye the map of this area. The headlands of southwest Scotland have names that roll well off the tongue; the Mull of Galloway—the Mull of Kintyre—the Isle of Islay. They look as dour as their names, not a level field anywhere. Here and there a solitary white spot of a house.

This is Advanced Flying Unit country, where we first grappled with the complicated geography of Britain. These solitary landmarks are as well known to most Canadian airmen as street corners at home. But the change of viewpoint from the lofty outlook of a stuttering old Anson to shipborne sea level is misleading. The navigator knows these islands and coastlines as a flat pattern to small scale on a chart. From here they look bigger. The arguments are inconclusive, the honor of the navigation section is not redeemed.

THE ship is still in these narrow waters when the marine lights have begun to twinkle out their characteristics from against the dark land. But the good old ship is heading west. Lying in your bunk you can feel the steady beat of the ship's engines set against the slower rhythm of the rise and fall of the ship on the water. It feels alive, like someone asleep under the crook of your arm.

The next few days are uneventful, which in itself is an event in these waters where so recently too much had happened. The occasional spume of a spouting whale and the deadly white flare of icebergs are the only things to be seen on the empty seascape. The icebergs begin to appear when the warm air above the Gulf Stream gives place to a chilly north-



Appointed President, Standard Brands Limited

WILLIAM L. CUNLIFFE, who was elected President of Standard Brands Limited at a recent meeting of the Company's board of directors, succeeding the late Charles E. Moyle.

Mr. Cunliffe, who is a grandson of the late Sir Robert Cunliffe, Bart., was born in India, where his father was commandant of the British garrison at Peshawar.

After serving with the Imperial forces in the First Great War, Mr. Cunliffe came to America and joined the Fleischmann Company in New York in 1925. In 1928 he was transferred to Montreal, becoming manager of transportation, purchasing and equipment for Standard Brands Limited the following year. He was appointed General Manager in 1943, Vice-President in charge of Manufacturing in 1944, and was recently elected to the Board of Directors.

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432

See the Dominion Life Representative in your district about the new
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west wind near the North American coast.

Inside a small, stuffy stateroom four of us argue, laugh and curse our way through endless rubbers of bridge. The spirits of Culbertson, Blackwood and Hoyle moan in the background.

The passengers on board are a complete cross section of Canadian service life. The army officers with their neat, close-cut hair are tidy and healthy. A young pink-faced major with the D.S.O. is not more than twenty-two years old. The Air Force officers, mostly aircrew, are true to the sloppy P.O. Prune tradition of the R.A.F. They wear their worn battledress, and seem less fit and more tired than the Army men. It's a sedentary life in the Air Force. The Navy is represented by the ship's officers plus a few Englishmen. They pace energetically if mechanically up and down the deck getting their exercise. The Canadians mostly play cards and let their shape go. All three branches of the service are also represented on the female side. They appear on deck well wrapped in raincoats, slacks and kerchiefs. Each branch of the service sticks to its own males. Except for fainting occasionally the girls provide little interest.

On deck the sociable people gather and sing in the evenings. The keen card players make up their groups and disappear like moles into the ship, appearing only at mealtimes. An acting Flght Lieutenant is reported found in a cabin who had made three round trips playing bridge before realizing that the time had come to disembark. Books and magazines circulate freely in the public domain. This easy routine lasts until land is sighted.

WE SIGHTED land after a cold night during which the ship stopped for four hours apparently because of the icebergs that lay about. Darkness and sleep faded into a setting that no Hollywood director could equal.

The light grey masts pointed into a cloudless blue sky. The air was cold. Across the startling blue of the water, marked white by occasional ice floes, Belle Isle spread out, rugged, brown and green with every feature clear. Far beyond the island lay another long purple undulating line of land. On the water's horizon far behind floated an iceberg that close by would equal the ship in size. On the port rail we looked across to another low line of land that was Newfoundland. The haze of England brings the limit of your landscape and sky into a close circle about you. This looked like another world in its first day of existence. The sky ran clear and blue down to the earth's edge, where miniature formations of cloud rode above the land. The little clouds receded sharp and clear over and below the curve of the horizon, floating above hills that lay down out of sight.

It looked like the New World. Perhaps not to your experienced ocean travellers, but we were just ordinary Joes coming back for the first time after years away and I don't suppose many of us will come this way ever again, even if we wanted to. It made you feel like old Jacques Cartier.

The ocean ended that clear sunny day in the Straits of Belle Isle. We were home. True, for another day and two nights we sailed with little sight of land, but we knew that the long rolling hills lay all around us beyond the Gulf's haze. The pictures in the mind's eye all became reality —the big white churches of the South Shore, the pilot boat nudging to our side, the lights at night along the shore. Two of us stood on the deck where the soldiers were sleeping in hammocks. Watching the orange arc of moon coming up and the blinking of navigation lights on the shore we talked back over the nights when back over England we relaxed at the sight of the circles of the aerodrome lights away below while staring into the dark ahead for the blink of our own base's beacon. Along the ship's side spots of phosphorus flowed in the water like the carefully revealed spots of light in blacked-out England. We went in to bed.

Later, when it was still dark, voices and footsteps woke me. Out on deck again the dawn was still a long way off. But riding merrily out to our port was a tug. On the tug, under blazing lights, a band blared and a girl in blue jumped up and down waving her arms. The lighted shore was close behind. We rushed through to the other side. The high cliff of Quebec loomed higher than the ship. The early lights of Lower Town sparkled. I saw a red neon sign again.

So, bit by bit, we came home. You read about it in the papers. What was the best part of it? Many things. Most of us, perhaps, would say the blowing of a real train whistle. Boy, that's music! Have you ever heard one of those English train whistles? Or perhaps the corner store outside the station at Lachine where we put away in succession a strawberry soda, a strawberry milk shake and a coke. Or lusty Montreal celebrating V-J night. Or a twelve-dollar bottle of rye bought just around the corner from the Mount Royal.

To me, these names, read off a board in Montreal station sounded like home again:—Kingston, Belleville, Port Hope, Oshawa, Toronto.

THE EXCLUDERS

BUT the people of New England, you may say, particularly the ones who helped put over war bond drives, don't need any prodding. Well, how about the lady at one country club who told me, "Please understand that we usually never allow Jews in here. We simply couldn't keep them out in a cause like this, of course"? Or the society matron in another city who confided, "We had planned a big reception and dance for you after the rally, with all the most important officers from the post present, but when the Shanty Irish got control of the whole affair, naturally we all ducked out as fast as we could"? The Hitler line, aided and abetted by powerful and unscrupulous native reactionaries, has made frightening strides in this country. True liberals cannot point out too often or too emphatically that were it not for blind prejudices and intolerance like the above, there probably never would have been the need for War Bond rallies in the first place!

—Bennett Cerf in the *Saturday Review of Literature*.

Only from the Islands of the Outer Hebrides, where the Islanders ply their skilled and ancient craft, come the tough, hard-wearing Harris Tweeds. Woven by hand from virgin Scottish wool, Harris Tweed in all its variety of stylish shades and patterns is the tweed for people who "know about clothes."

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How Much Is the Bank of England Worth?

By LAURENCE WILKINSON

When Britain's Labor Government takes over the Bank of England, how much will the shareholders be paid? And how will the basis of compensation be determined? The Bank is believed to have very large hidden assets, sufficient to make the real value per share much more than the recent market quotations.

Interest in the matter is wide because it is thought that the terms may create a precedent for the nationalization of other industries.

AFTER 251 years of independence the Bank of England is to come under Treasury control. The Socialists are obviously delighted, but few of the Bank's 17,000 stockholders share their satisfaction.

They have, of course, been promised fair compensation. What that may mean has not been explained. Will it be based on dividends, market valuation or asset values?

If compensation is paid in the form of a Government security offering the same aggregate return as Bank of England stock, the sponsors of nationalization may feel that they are being generous. But compensation on this scale would be by no means handsome.

The paid-up capital of the Bank is exceedingly modest for the size and importance of the business. Ever since 1816 it has remained unchanged at £14,553,000 in spite of the enormous increase in the business of the Bank during the past 130 years.

For the 15 years to 1822, dividends of 10 per cent per annum were paid and the purchasing power of the dividend in those years was infinitely greater than that of the 12 per cent gross per annum paid each year for the past 23 years.

In the ordinary way the stockholders could hope for a small gradual increase in dividend over a term of years. If in compensation they receive a fixed interest security giving them only the same return as they now receive, they must abandon all hopes of any improvement in income. And with every new tax burden the real value of their income will grow smaller and smaller.

If compensation is based on the recent price of the stock, it should not be overlooked that the market quotation has been severely depressed by fears of nationalization.

As an alternative, the compensation might be based upon asset values. What the assets are really worth has never been disclosed. The Bank return — which corresponds to the balance sheet of a company—is not helpful. On the assets side there is no specific mention of the Bank's premises and site or of the Bank's miscellaneous investments in industry.

One pre-war estimate of the value of the buildings, including the costly vaults, was £20,000,000 in addition to the worth of the site, which is one of the most valuable in London. The current value is clearly more than in 1939. There is no item among the assets which could properly include premises. My belief is that they have been entirely written out of undisclosed earnings.

The strength of the Bank's hidden reserves may also be inferred from the fact that the costly rebuilding of the Bank, which went on for about 15 years, was accomplished without any reduction in the annual dividend. Millions of pounds were spent, but no new capital was issued, nor were reserves ("Rest" in the Bank return) depleted. The cost presumably was met out of hidden reserves or secret profits.

Again, during the period of rationalization of British industry after 1931 the Bank played a dominant part by way of guarantees and even participation in equity risks. While

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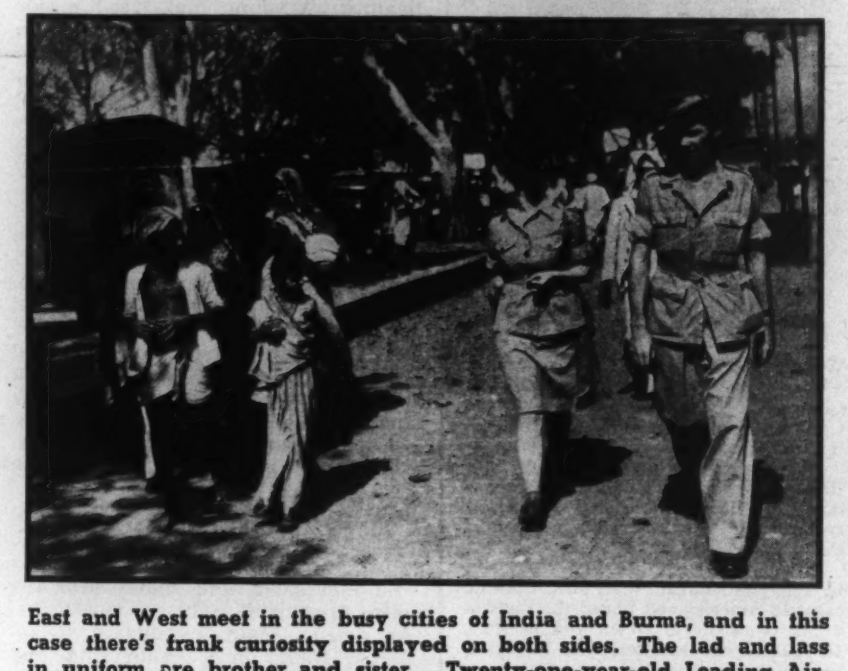
Time Now For Troops To Enjoy Life in India-Burma



East and West meet in the busy cities of India and Burma, and in this case there's frank curiosity displayed on both sides. The lad and lass in uniform are brother and sister. Twenty-one-year-old Leading Aircraftsman, Charles Glazebrook, an instrument repairer in the R.A.F., has been in India 2½ years, while his sister, Ann, aged twenty-three, was one of the first W.A.A.F.'s to come out to India 10 months ago. Here they are seen taking in the sights of one of Delhi's busiest thoroughfares. For a long time Rangoon in Burma was in Japanese hands but was retaken by troops battling down from Mandalay, while at the same time ships of the Royal Navy covered a seaborne invasion. As soon as news of Japan's surrender came, troops set about removing the brick and concrete air raid shelters from Rangoon's streets. Bulldozers like the one shown below made quick work of this job.

Shortly after the city was liberated various welfare units, both military and civil, got to work to provide amenities for troops in the city. They had had very little of these during the long months, when they were battling down from Mandalay. Canteens, a cinema, a library, and this swimming pool at the "Lucky Dip" Canteen were provided for their comfort.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

He Carries Planning Too Far

By P. M. RICHARDS

HENRY A. WALLACE, author of a plan for attaining full employment and an annual production of two hundred billion dollars in the United States by 1950, is disliked and feared by all those to whom any suggestion of governmental support of the economy means nothing less than advocacy of the suppression of all personal freedom on this continent. But probably few men will read his book "Sixty Million Jobs," without becoming convinced that the ex-Vice-President of the United States and present Secretary of Commerce has a very genuine respect for the values of the private enterprise system and sincerely believes that its well-being and that of the nation depend upon the acceptance of his social-economic philosophy if not of his specific recommendations.

In this I think he will find many supporters, though personally I would not care to follow him all the way. Mr. Wallace believes that it is the duty of the government to plan for full employment, and that if private enterprise should fail to provide it, it is then up to the government to create enough additional jobs by make-work spending. I think this is a dangerous doctrine, likely to lead to too much dependence on government. Surely, in an economy based upon private enterprise, it is the duty of the government to strive to the utmost to bring about conditions that are conducive to the successful development of enterprise and to continue so to strive in any and all circumstances. While furnishing, to the best of its ability, temporary relief for any indigent unemployed, the government must not permit itself to be diverted from its primary task of promoting national economic health, in which there would be no unemployment. It would regard unemployment as the product of economic unbalances which it must strive to remove. To neglect this duty, and devote itself instead to manufacturing jobs at the expense of the producing economy, would be to embrace a costly palliative and make a cure more difficult.

Basic Belief

Wallace's basic tenet is that the government has the power to create and maintain employment and prosperity and that the private enterprise system should not refuse to use this power because of fear of encroachment of government on the domain of private business. I think Mr. Wallace rates the government's powers too high. The government can do much to help and sustain, but it should not, in peacetime, try to control and direct. Private initiative is still the determining factor.

However, the government's function as a sustainer is so important and necessary, especially under today's conditions of international political and trade relations, that there should be no opposition to the Secretary of Commerce's assumption that the government must permanently play a considerably bigger role in the world of business than it did before the war. *Laisser faire* is definitely out; it would disadvantage business as well as the community as a whole. In fact, this column has many times expressed its belief that the die-hard reactionaries who demand a return to a completely *laisser faire* economy are really a greater menace to private enterprise than the extreme socialists who cry for the nationalization of all means of production; a greater menace because, though *laisser faire* is a virtual impossibility in the world of today and tomorrow, its advocates win support by claiming to speak in the name of freedom.

Free enterprisers will not quarrel with Henry Wallace when he says, in "Sixty Million Jobs": "Our problem, in brief, is for Americans to organize the activities of the Federal government in taxation, agricultural adjustment, social security, foreign trade, resource development and other fields so as continuously to promote in private enterprise the maximum of sound employment and business activity. We must do this to keep free enterprise free and functioning continuously. For this is the essential process of our own freedom."

Pressure Groups

This too should win applause: "There is a tendency for organized groups to believe that by exerting pressure they can get from society more than is there. They have had enough temporary success with the use of pressure to be encouraged in this belief. . . It is perfectly true that any one group can, for a time, get a larger share of the national income, but it doesn't work when all try it at the same time. Sooner or later the pressure game will blow up in our faces unless we provide a constantly larger national income to divide up. This is really a matter of simple but intensely practical arithmetic. Unless we learn it, our future is black indeed."

And I believe Mr. Wallace is on sound ground when he upholds the need of economic planning for high employment and deprecates the attitude of the 100-per-cent anti-planners who "make no distinction between the absolute planned social-economic life of the regimented state—or Planned Economy, as we perhaps know it best—and democratic planning to preserve our free-enterprise system and our free way of life from the very dangers of totalitarianism that are inherent in inaction." I agree entirely. Of course we must have some planning in the modern state in which politics and economics and social service are so clearly interwoven. The only question is: how far shall we carry our planning? I think Mr. Wallace goes too far. Without suggesting for a moment that his intentions are not of the best, I think that his kind of planning, by leaning too much on the state, might well land us eventually in the very totalitarianism he inveighs against.

(Continued from Page 42)

some of these ventures may have involved a loss, substantial profits were made on others, but none of these transactions had any visible effect on the Bank's profits or assets.

There is no data available which would offer any reliable clue to the real asset value of the stock; but if I had to make a guess, I should say it represents a good deal more than the current price.

Who is to decide the basis of the compensation? And who will ensure that stockholders get a fair deal? If he were not now in the Government as Minister of Supply and Aircraft Production, Mr. John Wilmot, a former secretary of the Shareholders' Protection Association and Gilbart prizeman in Banking might have found this a congenial task. Will the directors insist on adequate compensation for the stockholders? Possibly they will, but they may not all have the same idea as to what is "adequate".

Before he is arbitrarily dispossessed of his holdings the stockholder should be given sufficient information to enable him to estimate the real value of the assets underlying his stock. If this information is withheld, he will have no means of knowing whether he is getting fair compensation or not.

Can Disclose Reserves

So long as the Bank remained independent, there were good reasons for having big hidden reserves. That is inherent sound banking. But when the Bank becomes nationalized, its underlying resources will be those of the State. There should therefore be no objection to the disclosure of hidden reserves when that stage is reached.

The public also have a right to this information since the terms may create a precedent for the nationalization of other industries later. If large sums which could have been paid as dividends have been set aside for the creation of hidden reserves, any compensation designed simply to maintain the dividend on the stock would be less than fair.

Of the wider social and economic implications of the proposal to nationalize the Bank of England it may be said that, if the Government intend simply to transform actual control of the Bank as a vehicle of monetary policy into legal control, the measure will be a waste of Parliament's time since that effect has already been achieved. If, however the object is more far-reaching, the Bank may become a tied house of the Government in office; and the power and prestige of the Governor and directors would then decline.

The legal independence of the Bank may not have meant so much in recent years as it did formerly. But the directors played an important role as expert advisers, and their experience, standing and integrity ensured that the advice was competent and unbiased. There were mistakes—notably the return to the gold standard—but even greater mistakes might have been made had the Bank been under Treasury control.

If the power and influence of the directors are greatly diminished as a result of nationalization, their quality may also diminish, and there's a danger that they may become compliant "yes-men" implements of the latest economic theories of the party in power. That would be fatal to London's international financial reputation, which is worth millions of pounds every year to Britain in the form of invisible exports.

Any deterioration in the quality of the directors of the Bank may also impair the Bank's efficiency and flexibility as an organization managing the national debt, guiding the money market, operating with the big banks and helping to remedy the financial ills of industry.

Whatever views may be taken of the Bank's advice from time to time on matters of high policy, there is no doubt that it does these technical jobs with remarkable skill and expedition.

Would it do them as well if it were run on Civil Service lines as an annex of the Treasury?

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Vast Steep Rock Iron Enterprise Is Now Operating in High Gear

BY JOHN M. GRANT

STEEP Rock Iron Mines, where millions of tons of exceptionally good grade ore have been indicated and the ultimate tonnage likely to be tremendous, is rapidly getting into full stride and is daily shipping substantial tonnages of iron ore reaching as high as 6,000 tons. While shipments this year have been smaller than anticipated they are nevertheless regarded as important for the first productive year of any mine. In the three months to the end of July, shipments totalled approximately 196,000 tons and while tonnage shipped is dependent on the length of the shipping season it is expected to be well over 500,000 tons. As the shipments increase they serve to definitely establish the premium quality of the ore and confirm previous information obtained by drilling and as one official remarked, "our customers are delighted with the ore and the grade is consistently about the guaranteed minimum." Heavy rains in September and shortage of railway cars at times has been a handicap but the mud slides which impeded operations in 1944 appear to be a thing of the past. Costs which have been unusually high are reduced this year.

Work at the Steep Rock property continues along programmed lines in preparation for heavy tonnage shipments in 1946, expected to be between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 tons. According to D. M. Hogarth, president, plans under consideration envisage a progressive increase in annual production from open pit operations on the "B" ore zone, together with the development of the other open pit areas and underground development as may be necessary to meet expanding production schedules. Several years' time will be required before

(Continued on Page 47)

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But the mills are only part of the story. In the woods, getting out the pulpwood, this industry means work each season for another 150,000 to 200,000 men. At least half a million Canadians get direct livelihood from pulp and paper operations.

Thousands of other Canadian jobs stem indirectly from the industry's purchases of supplies and use of transportation. There is no community in Canada which does not benefit from this great industry's activities and from the dollars its exports bring home from abroad.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

J.J.S., Ottawa, Ont.—If the shares of MOSHER LONG LAC GOLD MINES are registered in your name you should have recently received the annual report for 1944 which deals with the company's widespread interests. The shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. The company was active in outside exploration and prospecting last year. In conjunction with associates a prospecting party was maintained in Northwestern Ontario but nothing of importance was discovered. Substantial share interests have been acquired in Lunward Gold Mines and in Don Cameron Exploration Company, the latter operating in the North West Territories. Share interests are also held in New Bidlamaque and Clinger Gold Mines in Northwestern Quebec. The balance sheet at the end of the year shows current assets, taking securities at cost, of $275,253, against current liabilities of $425. Quoted securities at the year-end had a market value of $233,105 against a cost of $152,639. A re-check of drilling results at the original Long Lac property is likely when conditions are favorable.

A.R.J., Ottawa, Ont.—Declaration of a quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share on the common stock of ATLAS STEELS LTD., payable Nov. 1 to shareholders of record Oct. 15, increases the annual rate to $1 per share from the 60-cent rate that has prevailed from the initiation of dividends in November, 1939. The raising of the common dividend rate follows the redemption of both the 7 per cent cumulative first preferred, of which 2,250 shares were outstanding, and the 7 per cent non-cumulative second preferred, of which 2,000 shares were outstanding on Aug. 15, 1945. This action left the 166,885 shares of no-par value common stock as the sole capital obligation of the company. Earnings of the company in recent years available for the common stock have been well above the dividends paid, being equal to $2.98 per share for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1944, as compared with $3.14 per share for the previous year and $3.05 per share two years ago.

J. K., Toronto, Ont.—A group of 26 claims in Malartic and Vassan townships, Quebec, is held by CITRALAM MALARTIC MINES, on what is known as the North Malartic zone. Diamond drilling has been underway for some time and has given encouraging values and encountered geological conditions similar to those on the important Norbenite zone. The company's consulting engineer recently reported that Hole No. 34 had cut the westerly projection of the Norbenite break and additional drilling on the continuity of the shear can prove highly important for Citralam, which is controlled by Vincent Mining Corporation. The most interesting values in the No. 34 hole were $7.70 over 4½ feet in what was described as typical mineralized diorite.

B.F.C., Niagara Falls, Ont.—Funds for the redemption Aug. 31 last of the 9,130 shares of 5 per cent cumulative preference stock of CANADIAN BAKERIES LTD. were provided by a bank loan of $914,000. This loan carries interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum and is repayable in monthly instalments of not less than $6,250. The company's profits for the fiscal year ended Aug. 31, 1945, amounted to $462,692, and other income, exclusive of profit on redemption of preferred stock and tax. Surplus at April 30, 1945, amounted to $229,195, compared with $184,603 at the end of the preceding fiscal period.

Net working capital at April 30, 1945, of $306,753 was an increase from $250,280 at April 30, 1944.

As of April 30, 1945, outstanding capital consisted of 50,915 shares of Class A stock of no par value and 40,000 shares of Class B stock of no par value. The Class A shares are listed on the exchange and the Class B shares are held privately. Class A stock is entitled to a cumulative preferential divident of $1.50 per share per annum and after Class B stock has received a dividend of $1 per annum participates share for share in any further distributions. The A shares are non-callable and in liquidation entitled to $26 per share. The company, however, has the right to purchase the shares in the open market or by contract for redemption.

Dividends are currently being paid on the Class A stock at the annual preferential rate of $1.50 per share, but at this date are in arrears of dividend $1.25 a share. An initial dividend of $1 per share was paid on the Class B stock July 4, 1929, with a similar distribution July 2, 1930, with nothing paid since.

Canadian Wirebound Boxes Limited was incorporated with a Dominion Charter in 1928. Plants are located at Toronto and Montreal.

Canadian Wirebound Boxes Ltd.

SHIPPING containers are essential to industry and with the postwar anticipated expansion in domestic and export business there should be a good demand for the productions of such companies. Canadian Wirebound Boxes Limited manufactures wirebound boxes and crates, nailed boxes, plywood cases, corrugated cartons, etc., or a line that is suitable for the shipment of most products. In the annual report for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1945, it was stated that with the war successfully concluded, the company's general line of shipping cases is still in heavy demand for packaging food products, clothing, soap and many other products for the liberated countries, the armies of occupation and customers packing their merchandise for export. The company's plant facilities are being maintained in a highly efficient condition and as the availability of labour and materials improves, officials anticipate the company will be able to handle its fair share of the postwar business in the container field.

Net profit for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1945, of $152,969 was equal to $3 per share of Class A stock and that of $116,298 for the year ended April 30, 1944, equal to $2.28 a share. The 1944-45 net profit included $1.24 per share refundable tax and that for 1943-44 87c a share refundable

Price range and price earnings ratio of the Class A shares 1939-1944, inclusive follows:

	Price Range High	Price Range Low	Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio High	Price Earnings Ratio Low	Dividend Per Share
1944	22½	18½	3.00	7.3	6.2	$1.50
1943	20	16¾	2.28	8.3	7.3	1.50
1942	20	17¼	2.04	10.0	8.5	2.00
1941	21	18	2.74	7.6	6.6	2.00
1940	22	13½	2.18	10.0	6.2	1.50
1939	20½	14⅝	2.35	8.7	6.2	1.50
Average 1944-1939				8.6	6.7	
Approximate current average				8.0		
Current yield				6.4%		

Note—Price range for calendar year and earned per share for fiscal years ended April 30, 1940-1945. Net per share for 1945 includes $1.24 refundable portion of the excess profits tax, 1944 87c. and 1943 31c.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Year Ended April 30	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
Net Profit	$152,969	$116,298	$103,642	$139,547	$111,129	$119,617
Surplus	229,195	184,603	186,620	224,856	224,311	200,667
Current Assets	940,918	806,217	720,120	718,687	676,609	464,845
Current Liabilities	634,165	555,937	467,570	488,686	292,398	153,595
Net Working Capital	306,753	250,280	252,550	230,001	384,216	311,250

Note—Net profit for 1945 includes $68,600 refundable tax, 1944 $44,500 and 1943 $15,305.

TOPS on 'Civvy Street'
Now I'm OFF to SEE that new BILTMORE
A LUXURIOUS LIGHT WEIGHT HAT
$6.50
Biltmore Roller
THE MASTER HAT OF CANADA

Management Services that include:

- ¶ Time, motion and methods study.
- ¶ Incentive plans.
- ¶ Training of foremen and supervisors in methods improvement, cost reduction, personnel relations and work simplification.
- ¶ Surveys of sales, distribution and merchandising methods, and analysis of markets.
- ¶ Surveys for the location of factories and branch warehouses.
- ¶ Surveys and installation of production, budgetary, profit and cost control methods and systems.
- ¶ Complete surveys of operations and organization.

J. D. WOODS & GORDON
LIMITED
15 Wellington St. W., Toronto, Canada

J. D. Woods, *President* W. L. Gordon, *Managing Director*
Ralph Presgrave • J. G. Glassco • J. A. Lowden
G. P. Clarkson • D. M. Turnbull • B. H. Rieger

Industrial Engineers and Consultants

Plans • Layout
Copy • Art
Photography
Production
Mailing

7 SERVICES in ONE

SATURDAY NIGHT PRESS
ADelaide 7361, Toronto

on sale of investments, to $2,324, compared with $512,360 and $2,695, respectively, the previous year. After all charges, net profit for the period amounted to $91,173, equal after preferred dividends, to 45 cents per share of common stock. For the fiscal year ended Aug. 31, 1944, net profit of $108,026 was equal to 62 cents a share. The net for 1944-45 is inclusive of $49,850 refundable portion of the excess profits tax and that for 1943-44, $57,976. Net working capital of $123,186 at Aug. 31 compares with $98,412 at Aug. 31, 1944.

E.B.S., Hamilton, Ont.—I would retain BEATTIE GOLD MINES shares as I regard them as having interesting speculative possibilities for the future, but action of the stock over the next few months is something I am unable to predict. As you, undoubtedly are aware operations were interrupted by a cave-in in 1943, and milling discontinued in September last year to allow concentration on development work. The clean-up job has been a slow one but it is expected to be well underway on the sixth level by the end of this year. It was planned to resume production when the sixth level was cleaned up but as yet no definite time has been set for the resumption of milling. The possibility exists that mining and milling of ore from the Donchester section of the mine may be undertaken before the older part of the mine is ready. I understand the company's loans are around one million dollars and this will have to be cleared up and a cash surplus built up before dividends ccan be expected.

P.L.G., Hamilton, Ont.—G. TAMBLYN LTD. reports that operations in the third quarter were again quite satisfactory and in view of the fact that delivery has been obtained of the major portion of the requisite fall and holiday merchandise, and also by reason of the greatly improved situation in respect to the supply of general merchandise the management feels quite optimistic as to prospects for the balance of the year.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Conservatism is in Order!

BY HARUSPEX

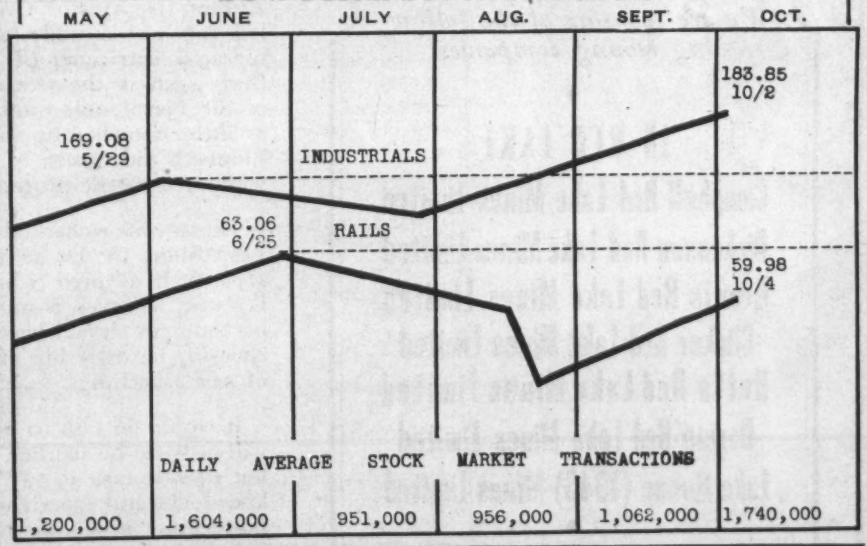
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR NEW YORK MARKET TREND: We regard stocks, following broad advance on the basis of high war earnings, as in a distributive zone preparatory to cyclical, or substantial intermediate, decline.

THE INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as upward from the July/August low points of 160.91 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 51.48 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.

On the market surface, all seems serene. Post-war demand and cheap money have the public attention. Declines put in their appearance from time to time but are succeeded by advances carrying progressively into new high ground. Volume, in turn, shows a tendency to quiet down on price weakness, to accelerate on advance. The railroad average, as pointed out last week, in moving above its mid-August rally point, has joined the industrial average in confirming the intermediate trend as upward from the July/August bottoms, suggesting at least a try by the rail average at its June peak of 63.00 before important recession in the general market takes place. Altogether, the outlook for further upmove over the several weeks ahead, abetted by a rising public enthusiasm, cannot be ruled out.

Beneath the surface, certain forces are gathering in the U.S.A., however, that deserve attention. General Motors has announced its refusal to grant the CIO demand for a thirty per cent wage boost, suggesting possible protracted operational shut-downs in the industrially important automobile factories. The American Administration, in turn, sticks by its "wage policy" of permitting increases where no uppage in prices to the public will result, all of which threatens a squeeze on profit margins until OPA goes out in mid-1946. Reports of declining earnings in the steel industry for the third quarter are now being heard, calling to mind probable lowered earnings in the fourth and first quarters for a considerable number of companies. Abroad, the first conference on peace has had an unhappy ending and the British are threatening to devalue the pound. In other words, we are in the conversion period with its varying problems of readjustment and, until the outlook is clarified, conservatism by the long-pull operator toward current and immediately future stock market strength would seem in order.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



DAILY	AVERAGE	STOCK	MARKET	TRANSACTIONS	
1,200,000	1,604,000	951,000	956,000	1,062,000	1,740,000

SAVE AND PLAN

Plan for the things you want most and accumulate the required funds through a Canada Permanent Savings Account. Regular deposits soon build a fund for obligations, emergencies and future expenditures. Savings earn 2%.

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation

Head Office: 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $64,000,000

LEITCH GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 29

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly dividend of two cents per share has been declared by the Directors of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, on November 15, 1945, to shareholders of record at close of business October 15, 1945.

By Order of the Board.
W. W. McBRIEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

October 3, 1945.

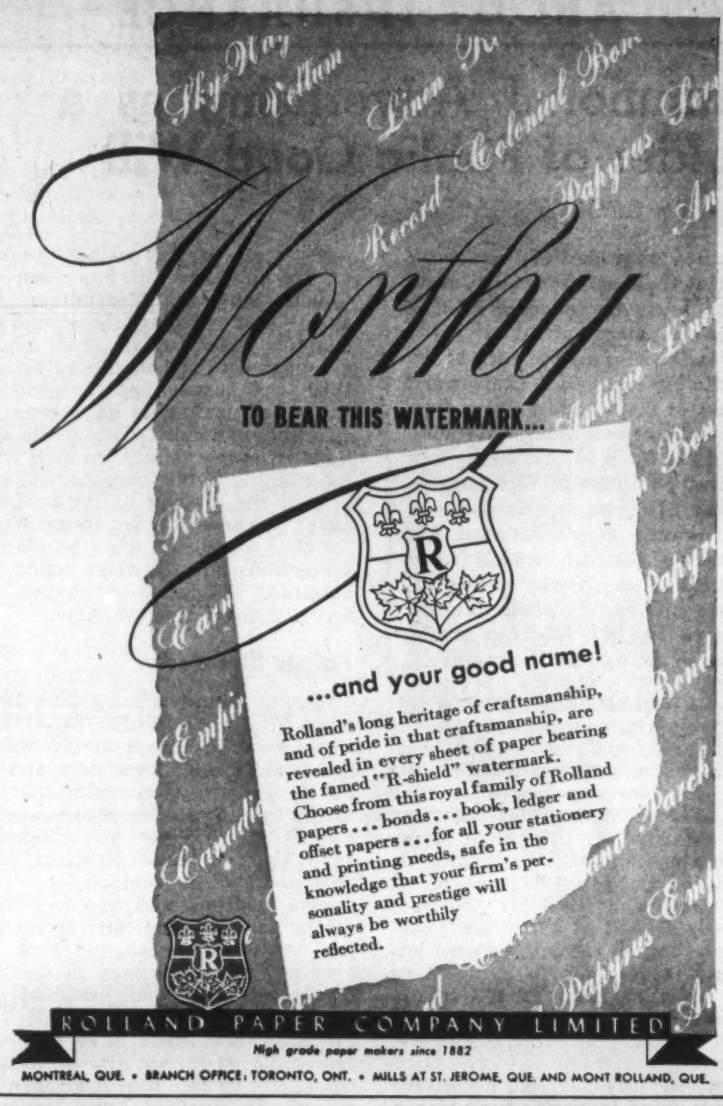
ISN'T IT THE TRUTH ? *By Ti-Jos* **No. 87**

JUST LOOK AT THIS PILE OF YOUR FATHER'S OLD CLOTHES
WHY, MOTHER! SOME OF THESE SUITS ARE ALMOST NEW
YES, BUT TOO SMALL NOW! WHAT ON EARTH AM I GOING TO DO WITH THEM?
SAVE THEM FOR THE NATIONAL CLOTHING COLLECTION
DO YOU THINK I SHOULD TAKE ALL THESE THINGS DOWN TO THE LOCAL RECEIVING STATION?
YES, YOU COULD. BUT, AS THERE'S SO MUCH, MAYBE THEY'LL PICK IT UP
AND WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH THESE CLOTHES, FRANCES?
THEY'LL BE SENT TO PEOPLE MADE DESTITUTE BY WAR...
WE ALL WANT THIS COLLECTION TO BE A SUCCESS ... TO HELP WAR-RAVAGED MILLIONS TO HELP THEMSELVES

WHAT CAN YOU SPARE THAT THEY CAN WEAR?

Clean out those cupboards, gather up all the used clothing you can find . . . your outgrown, outmoded garments can bring comfort to people in devastated lands. So, help in the drive, by contacting the National Clothing Collection today. Watch your newspaper for the address of your local committee.

JOHN LABATT LIMITED
London Canada


Worthy
TO BEAR THIS WATERMARK...
...and your good name!
Rolland's long heritage of craftsmanship, and of pride in that craftsmanship, are revealed in every sheet of paper bearing the famed "R-shield" watermark. Choose from this royal family of Rolland papers ... bonds ... book, ledger and offset papers ... for all your stationery and printing needs, safe in the knowledge that your firm's personality and prestige will always be worthily reflected.
ROLLAND PAPER COMPANY LIMITED
High grade paper makers since 1882
MONTREAL, QUE. • BRANCH OFFICE: TORONTO, ONT. • MILLS AT ST. JEROME, QUE. AND MONT ROLLAND, QUE.

PENMANS LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of October, 1945.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable on the 1st day of November to Shareholders of record of the 2nd day of October, 1945.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of November to Shareholders of record of the 15th day of October, 1945.

By Order of the Board.
C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal,
September 25, 1945.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND No. 235

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifteen cents per share, in Canadian Funds, on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st October 1945 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Thursday, 1st November next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on 29th September 1945. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
S. M. Wedd
General Manager

Toronto, 15th September 1945

THE WESTERN SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

BRANCH OFFICES:

AGENCY BUILDING	EDMONTON, ALBERTA
211A EIGHTH AVE. W.	CALGARY, ALBERTA
McCALLUM HILL BLDG.	REGINA, SASK.
407 AVENUE BUILDING	SASKATOON, SASK.
1 ROYAL BANK BUILDING	BRANDON, MAN.

THE VICTORIA TRUST & SAVINGS CO.

Established 1895

ASSETS OVER $11,000,000.00

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS

HEAD OFFICE, LINDSAY, ONT.

YELLOWKNIFE SPOTLIGHT

This publication will keep you fully posted on developments in the entire Yellowknife District, including the new boom camp of Indin Lake. Without obligation, ask to have your name placed on our mailing list, in order that you may receive it regularly. Just note your name and address below and return this ad to us.

Name .....

Address .....

UNITED SECURITIES COMPANY

MEMBERS ONTARIO SECURITY DEALERS ASSOCIATION

371 Bay Street, Toronto 1, Ontario

ABOUT INSURANCE

Institutional Advertising as a Builder of Public Good Will

By GEORGE GILBERT

It is now regarded as a necessary part of their operations by many large business concerns to take steps to bring about a better understanding on the part of the public generally of the nature and value of their undertakings from a social and economic standpoint.

One of the mediums being successfully utilized for this purpose by the life insurance business in this country is Institutional Advertising, through which since 1921 it has been disseminating accurate information about Life Insurance and the function it performs in the national economy.

ONE of the important problems facing big business at this time is how to bring about a better understanding and appreciation on the part of the general public of its value and utility from a social and economic standpoint. The life insurance business in Canada, which on account of the great volume of its transactions and financial resources is usually classed as a "big business", has been employing institutional advertising successfully as a means of public enlightenment as to the nature and functions of life insurance and the part it plays in the national economy.

Begun in 1921 by the associated life companies in this country as a campaign of co-operative advertising of modest proportions, with the primary object of increasing the sales of life insurance, it has been continued without interruption ever since, thus reaping the cumulative benefits which accrue from regular as opposed to spasmodic advertising. With the passage of the years its scope and usefulness have been considerably expanded. One of its functions is as the vehicle through which the reading public may be told what it is in the interest of the insurance buyer to know in order to distinguish between sound and unsound plans of protection, and between sound and unsound legislative proposals put forward from time to time.

Points Stressed

During the advertising year 1944-5 over fifty million educational messages were addressed in this way to life insurance policyholders and the public generally, stressing particularly: "(a) That life insurance is a competitive and not a monopolistic enterprise. (b) That company directors are chosen primarily for their known abilities and are men upon whom policyholders can rely to protect their interests. (c) That the agency system operates in the public interest and is an essential part of the insurance business. (d) That life insurance funds have been and are employed for socially useful purposes. (e) That life insurance reserves, as distinct from ordinary business reserves or surpluses, represent policy liabilities, are required by law, and are requisite to full and prompt payment of policy benefits."

That wide publicity was given to this educational material is shown by the fact that the advertisements appeared at regular intervals throughout the twelve months in newspapers and magazines with a total circulation of 5,092,968. Owing to the informative and factual nature of many of the messages published over the years, there is no doubt that they have been an important factor in creating a sounder view of life insurance on the part of those molders of public opinion, the editors of the various newspapers and magazines throughout the country, as evidenced by the many articles of an understanding and appreciative character which have recently been appearing, in contrast to those of a carping and critical nature, due to a lack of knowledge of the business, which previously were so common.

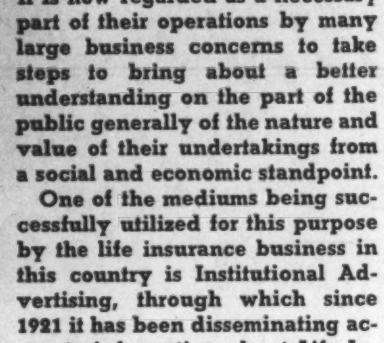
Powerful Instrument

It is indubitable, as has been pointed out before in these columns, that institutional advertising furnishes a powerful instrument for bringing about a truer understanding by the public of the insurance business, its soundness, its utility and what it means to the individual and to the community from a social and economic standpoint. The more the masses of the people are informed about the operations of insurance as a voluntary co-operative enterprise institution, the more interested they will become in maintaining it in the form in which it has been developed to its present high state of efficiency and economic administration, and which has enabled it to furnish a steadily improving service at a steadily decreasing cost, instead of permitting its administration to be turned over to the dead hand of government through nationalization or socialization.

Is life insurance as a private enterprise as economically administered as it should be in the interests of its policyholders? That is one of the questions which arise when considering whether any savings would be effected by turning over its administration to the government. The answer is to be found in one of the factual messages published under the head of "The Story of the Life Insurance Dollar," based on figures taken from the detailed report of the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance, and the accuracy of which can be verified by anyone desiring to do so.

In the first place, it was shown where the life insurance dollar comes from—75 cents from the premiums paid for life insurance and annuities, and 25 cents from investment earnings on insurance funds (24½ cents) and sundry sources (½ cent). In the second place, it was shown where the life insurance dollar goes to—53 cents goes to policyholders and beneficiaries in payment of death claims, maturities, dividends, and other policy benefits; 31 cents is invested to provide for the future benefits guaranteed to policyholders; 2 cents is paid to governments in taxes, licenses and fees; and 14 cents is paid out in commissions to agents, salaries, medical fees, etc., including ¼ cent to shareholders.

Another message brings out the fact that the accumulated life insurance funds held by the companies for their beneficial owners, the policyholders, are not stacked up in vaults but through their investment are turned into the power lines of progress for the nation. These funds are flowing through the channels of trade, ready to turn the new wheels which initiative, enterprise and ability provide. At the same time the investment of life insurance funds must be made only in the safest type of securities, as the laws of the country prescribe requirements which every life insurance investment must fulfill. These laws and continuous government supervision ensure



Serving Since 1884!

Horse-drawn fire engines were considered the very latest in fire-fighting equipment when The Portage Mutual was founded in 1884.

Today in a modern Canada, The Portage Mutual is providing policyholders with sound protection against loss by Fire and Windstorm. With a strict policy of "Service with Security" it is contributing greatly to the country's economic strength.

FIRE and WINDSTORM

The PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.
WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON

THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
E. D. GOODERHAM, President — A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

FOR YOUR TRAVEL COMFORT and CONVENIENCE

Canadian Pacific Express TRAVELLERS CHEQUES

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CANADIAN PACIFIC AGENTS AND MOST BANKS

New Series No. J

Intelligent Employment of "Risk Capital"

We are sponsors of the following mining companies

IN RED LAKE
Campbell Red Lake Mines Limited
Dickenson Red Lake Mines Limited
Brewis Red Lake Mines Limited
Clicker Red Lake Mines Limited
Detta Red Lake Mines Limited
Dorion Red Lake Mines Limited
Lake Rowan (1945) Mines Limited

IN BOURLAMAQUE-LOUVICOURT
Mylamaque Mines Limited
Petitclerc Mines Limited
Tasmaque Gold Mines Limited

A new map of Red Lake will be mailed on request.

Hollinger Dividends:	$118,000,000 since 1912
Lake Shore Dividends:	95,000,000 since 1918
Dome Dividends:	60,000,000 since 1915

With triumphant records such as these, flying like bright pennants from their mastheads, these three magnificent flagships of CANADA'S GOLD FLEET have led the way steadily through two world wars. In repeated hurricanes of financial stress and economic chaos such as the world has not seen since the close of the Napoleonic wars, they have braved the storms, as little disturbed by surrounding perils as the Queen Elizabeth and Queen Mary sailing the sub-infested seas without even the protection of an escort.

Those who embarked on the good ships Hollinger, Lake Shore or Dome in the early days, *and stayed aboard,* have been wonderfully fortunate. Today's investor, however, is more interested in the future, and his thoughts should be concentrated on the problem of choosing his own ship of fortune from among a number of new launchings.

It would be rash to predict that even his best choice will prove to be another Hollinger, Lake Shore or Dome but equally rash to say it will not. Men armed with knowledge and experience which the old timers did not possess are now concentrating on areas such as Red Lake, which may well prove equal to the best that the past has produced.

We believe that Campbell and Dickenson which have developed the early specifications of mining worth through the location of large ore-bodies by diamond-drilling should prove to be among the new leaders. The shares of these companies are favourably priced at current markets and we recommend their purchase as an outstanding "Risk Capital" investment.

Nothing, of course, in the realm of human affairs is a certainty and this must be taken into consideration, but the past has provided ample proof that men who apply intelligence in getting at facts—and act with decision, stand the best chance of success.

"ONE GOOD INVESTMENT WORTH A LIFETIME OF LABOUR"

BREWIS & WHITE

200 Bay Street, Toronto. Telephone: *ELgin 7225

that life insurance funds are safely as well as usefully employed.

Another message makes it plain that there is no truth in the statement that life insurance is a monopoly, as a person has the choice of insuring with any one of a number of British, United States and Canadian companies. He may choose a stock company or a mutual company, and may insure on either the participating or non-participating plan. There is plenty of competition, as any one in the business well knows, both as to rates and policy coverage.

An old fallacy that life companies welcome lapses and make a profit out of them is also dealt with. Those familiar with the business know that the companies and their agents make every effort in good times and bad to keep policies on the books, as they are well aware that there is no profit for anyone in a lapsed policy. The company, the agent who wrote the policy and the policyholder all lose when the policy is lapsed.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I have been told that the aggregate property loss by fire in dwellings exceeds in amount the loss by fire in mercantile properties. Are dependable statistics available to determine whether this is so or not, that is, what the actual experience over a period of years has been with regard to fire losses in dwellings and in mercantile properties?

—W.J.B., Winnipeg, Man.

Such statistics are to be found in the annual reports of the Dominion Fire Commissioner, Ottawa. For the ten-year period from 1935 to 1944 inclusive, the aggregate loss by fire in residential properties was $81,144,683, while the aggregate loss by fire in mercantile properties (wholesale and retail) was $70,408,548. If the loss by fire in manufacturing properties during the same period amounting to $58,679,361 is included, the loss in mercantile and manufacturing properties totals $129,087,909 as compared with $81,144,683 in residential properties. Of course, the number of fires in residential properties greatly exceed the number of fires in both mercantile properties and manufacturing properties, the number of fires in residential properties for the ten year period being 326,308, as compared with 39,440 in mercantile properties and 11,828 in manufacturing properties.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 43)

plans can be brought to full fruition but the aim of the management is an ultimate production of 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 tons yearly, and as an official stated "we know we can sell all we can produce." The sale of the ore is not the problem rather it is to produce enough ore, hence attention at present is mainly devoted to the question of production. Consideration is now being given to the opening of the "A" orebody but this will take some time.

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The "A" and "B" orebodies at Steep Rock are estimated to have nearly 40,000,000 tons available in open cutting following which underground mining can be carried out to depths so far not delimited. The maximum yearly tonnage from the "B" orebody through open pit operations is expected to be around 1,500,000 tons although it will be 1947 before this can be attained. The "B" orebody has an indicated length of 4,500 feet with possible extensions at both ends, and widths of 125 to 250 feet. The indicated length of the "A" orebody is 3,200 feet with possible extension at the south end, and width of 175 to 300 feet. These orebodies have been extensively explored at shallow depths and to a lesser degree to depths of over 1,000 feet. While the "C" orebody has had little exploration as yet, a length of over 1,100 feet and width of over 200 feet are indicated.

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The balance sheet of Steep Rock reveals that at the end of 1944 current assets were in excess of current liabilities by $682,547 and reflects the receipt in December of $600,750 from the sale of capital stock to Premium Iron Ore Limited. Subsequently, in January, 1945, a further sum of $400,000 was received from the same source, which completed the financial arrangements made in the Spring of 1943, concurrent with arrangements made for securing the bond and debenture monies and "these funds have been utilized to complete the original development program designed to bring the property into stabilized production," President Hogarth states. Financially the company is said to be in a position where it is expected to be able to carry on in a normal manner with production looking after operations. However, the opening of the "A" orebody, which can be regarded as the development of a new mine, may necessitate new financing but it would tend to greatly improve the picture by making huge additional tonnages of new ore available.

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Ore reserves at Lamaque Gold Mines were substantially increased in the eight-months period ending August 31, 1945, totalling 2,510,921 tons grading $8.27 per ton, against 2,051,334 tons grading $8.43 a year ago. Estimated net earnings for the eight months equalled 13.8 cents a share as compared with 15.8 cents in the like period last year. Tonnage handled was down to 109,720 tons from 144,308 tons, the year before. Average recovery increased to $11.24 per ton from $10.11, but costs were higher at $5.66 per ton against $4.95.

•

Shares of Pen-Rey Gold Mines have been listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. The company's property adjoins Eldona Gold Mines on the east, and a diamond drilling campaign is now proceeding. J. P. Norrie, consulting engineer, states the underlying geological formation is very similar to that in which the large orebodies of the Noranda district occur. In several places quartz veins associated with subsidiary faults branching off the north side of the Horne fault have been exposed on surface and these are heavily carbonatized and carry pyrite mineralization and gold values. The company reports ample funds for the extensive drilling program underway.

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Rugged Red Lake Mines has been formed to develop a group of 15 claims in the townships of Todd and Fairlie, in the Red Lake district. Colin A. Campbell, one of the pioneers of the Red Lake camp and co-staker of Campbell Red Lake Mines, since taken over by Dome Mines, is president of the new company and will direct its development. Three shear zones have been discovered on the property all of which gave good assays in trenching. The number one shear has been traced for 900 feet and some very high values were secured. To the north and west another zone has been traced for 600 feet with visible gold evident in several of the trenches.

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A recent listing on the Toronto Stock Exchange was Centremaque Gold Mines. Its property adjoins East Sullivan Mines on the south and west and a drilling campaign is now being carried out in search of extensions of the East Sullivan ore structure. Six cross-sectional holes have been completed to date and results are considered promising. The same interests who financed East Sullivan have made over $200,000 available and if all outstanding options are exercised a further $554,750 will be provided.

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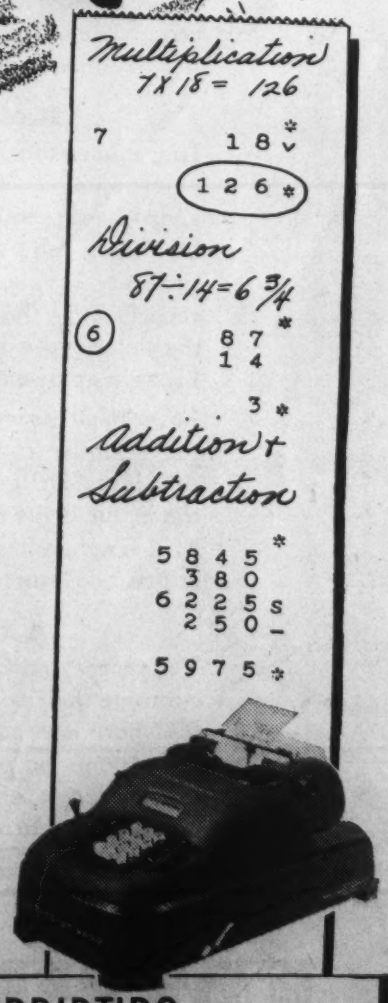

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INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT OIL

Searching Ancient Seabeds

FOR THE OIL YOU USE TODAY

The old-time "wildcatter" who pretended to find oil with his divining rod has long since given way to highly trained oil scientists. Today, for example, working in teams, Imperial Oil scientists use many delicate and ingenious instruments to locate the ancient seabeds underlying more than one-half of Canada's land area. For oil, geologists know, was first formed from plant and marine life that flourished millions of years ago on pre-historic ocean floors.

How the team works

First comes the *geologist,* to examine soil and rock outcroppings. Then the *aerial photographer* maps a bird's-eye picture of the territory. The *geophysicist* investigates the structure of the earth beneath the surface. The *mathematician* interprets the data recorded by the physicist. The *chemist* analyzes the water in the district and the sand, clay and rocks brought up by exploring drills.

But with all his modern knowledge and instruments, the scientist cannot yet say to the driller with certainty, "Drill *here* and you will find oil". Many times, the drills miss the underground oil deposits by a few hundred feet. Often, too, a well drilled at great cost turns out to be a failure.

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1941
1944
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This message is the third of a series; the next advertisement will describe "How an Oil Well Works."

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